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THE 'CUTE ONE

—Keki Mistry.

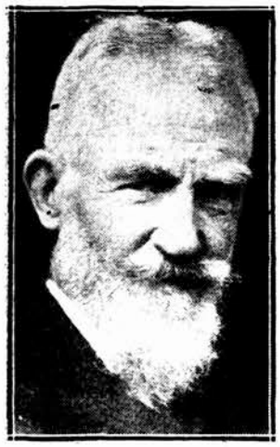
NATIONAL REJOICINGS ON STILTS

Manchurians celebrate their King's birthday with a march on stilts!

Two Winter Carnival Costumes designed by Berlin textile and fashions school

Jimmy Braddock, who trimmed Maxie Baer for Heavy-weight Crown is taking a multitude of rights and lefts from his sons, Jay (right) and Howard.

WHO'S FOR A SWIM?



Mr. George Bernard Shaw who has nothing but praise for Mussolini's "civilising mission" in Ethiopia.

Finish of 480-mile torch relay from Melbourne to Adelaide, where the opening of this year's Australian National Games marked the beginning of South Australian Centenary celebrations.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 29, 1936

WHERE WEST MEETS EAST*

Language Of The Soul: Art Of Couperin, Debussy, Schumann, Schubert & Ravel Conquers Japan

Some days after my arrival in Japan, about ten years ago, after my third concert in Tokio, I was invited by Japanese friends, to their delightful house on the outskirts of the city. This means high favour and exceptional favour, for the Japanese rarely receive foreigners in their homes.

There, I met men in dinner-jackets, young women in kimonos with long flowered sleeves, adorned with gorgeous brocade sashes capriciously tied, and also two little girls, two students in rather ridiculous, European convent uniforms: pleated skirts and smooth plaits.

Music In Garden

We dined in a graceful pavilion with an ornamental garden, not a very big garden, but one where each tree, each plant, each scone, harmoniously arranged, gave the impression of intimacy, of quietude. Folding screens, lacquer objects, kakimonos, made up the charming decoration of this pavilion which we left for another installed in the Western manner, with leather arm-chairs, morocco carpets, and on the walls, pictures by Raoul Dufy, Andre Lhote, by Chagal. There was also a small Erard piano. Naturally, I quickly understood that it would be ungracious not to show a desire to try this instrument.

My purpose in Japan being that of making French music, at the time, almost completely ignored, known, I first played a Nocturne by Faure, a prelude by Debussy; then, a young woman, daughter of a diplomat, having travelled much in Europe, asked me for Schumann. And in this, almost family atmosphere, I played the Children's Scenes, explaining gradually as I played, the title of each piece, stressing moreover that this work did not claim to evoke precise facts, but very idealized memories of a grown-up person, who remembers with tenderness his childhood.

What success! I had to repeat two and three times each of the lovely pieces that make up the selection.

Oh! One must close one's eyes said a young woman, after the Reverie, one must close one's eyes to better hear, otherwise I am distracted by the movement of the fingers on the key-board.--I am sure, it is true, I replied, your imagination will find many allusions to all kinds of incidents of the beginning of your life.

We can meditate, says another, as when Upiyagi plays Koto.

I explained to them the game of blindman's-buff and the beauty of a wood-fire that flames fantastically in a fire-place all full of moving, burning images, while shadows dance on the wall, to the great joy of children, amazed and delighted.

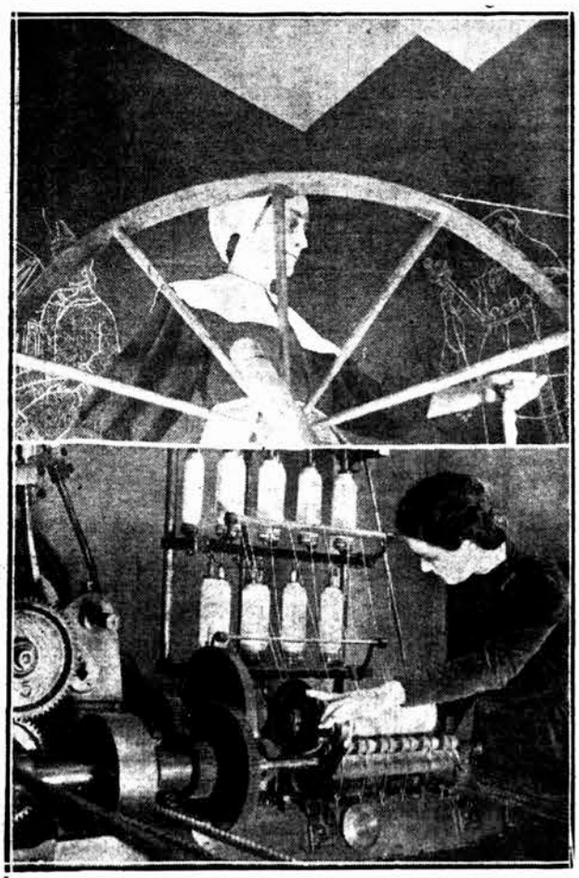
Alas! sighs a young student, why does Japan only know central heating and the primitive brazier!

I spoke of the child-sleeping in a sort of happy ecstacy on the knees of his mother, who holds him tenderly in her arms.

And at the last piece of the selection: "The Poet Speaks", there, where one sees all the sorrowful emotion of a man at the remembrance of his childhood, I found these young women deeply moved by that despairingly sad music, so full of that sort of tenderness, that comes at the thought of hours gone for ever.

Monsieur Gil-Marchex, says my host, for us Japanese, it is all new, a revelation that this music all intimate, is as familiar as our Shamyssen or Shakentchi airs. European artists, coming from America, who, till now, have passed through here, have made us used to a showy virtuosity which but dazzles us.

This music of Schurnann's is all close to us its precise and dreamy simplicity, its mingling of ingeniousness and refinement, that gift of passing from gravity to familiarity, from severeness to tenderness, in short, its conciseness, all this seems related to what makes the beauty of our poetry.



The progress of womankind in the peaceful arts since the early days of the spinning wheel, pictured on top, to the power loom which whirs and hums and turns out its product in quick time, with no manual labor but only vigilance is thus graphically shown at the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

Musical Affinities

I must confess that at first, I thought there was much snobism in the Japanese admiration of our music. I found that I was greatly mistaken. My programme were made up according to those of Godowski, the pianist having, till then, the greatest success with them. Between Bach, arranged to all tastes by Tausig and Busoni, and the Campanella, Mazeppa or the rhapsodies of Liszt, the French pieces I had with preference included, all supplied a pretext for brilliant virtuosity: studies by Saint-Saens, "Valses—Caprices" by Gabriel Faure, "Bourrie Fantasque" by Chabrier, "Joyful Island" by Debussy, "Alborado del Gracioso" by Ravel. This choice was a mistake. The children's scenes showed me the way. I saw how the most confidential walks of a Debussy or a Ravel can please them. It is mostly with pieces like "Footsteps on the snow" (Debussy) and "Sad Birds" (Ravel) that European music finds affinities with the Japanese soul. I thought it buried in Americanism. Fortunately, it was an illusion. I now understood that before the tenderness of a Schumann, the fashion of the mechanical and the bluffer's style of the United States could be definitely compromised.

Henceforth, in all my programme, side by side with preludes, images, and pictures by Debussy, I put in "Children's Scenes," the Butterflies," "Arabesque," and "The Carnaval" by Schumann. Is it not about the Carnaval that Schumann wrote that it is more important to maintain the nature of the feelings expressed than the strict musical value? It is precisely there, that can be found chief characteristic of Western music which can be loved in the Far East.

Thus, the realistic music, that accompanies the genial dancer Kiksugara in his ballets so expressive, by its mixture of irony and tenderness might be placed in parallel with the rapid annotations

(Continued on page 10)

*By MONSIEUR HENRI GILMARCHEX in "La Revue Musicale," Paris—Specially Translated by Miss Berta de Menezes-Braganza.

For Latest Telegrams, Commercial and Sporting News —See pages 17 to 32.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE CONGRESS

The Embodiment Of A Synthesis Alike Of Eastern And Western Cultures, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Has Influenced The Political Thought And Action Of The Younger Generation Of His Countrymen More Than Any Other Indian Of His Day With The Single Exception Of Mahatma Gandhi

(By Sachchidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law)

Though when he presided, at the age of forty-one, at the Lahore session of the Congress, in the closing week of 1929, Jawaharlal Nehru was not the youngest President (for Mr. Gokhale, who in his thirty-ninth year, presided over the Benares session, held in 1905, has still that distinction), the former had this to his credit that he was the first President who was born "after" the Congress had come into existence, in 1885. Babu Rajendra Prasad—Mr. Nehru's immediate predecessor in the presidential chair of the Congress—just missed that distinction by being born one year previous to the establishment of that great national organisation.

Jawaharlal—who was born at Allahabad, in November, 1889—is the only son of his distinguished father, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. Young Jawaharlal was given the best education his father could give. When, forty years back, I first met him in November, 1896, in his father's house at Allahabad, he was only seven! It is something to have had the privilege of having been introduced at that age to one who was to be a twice-elected President of the Congress. At that time his father was anxious more for the health of young Jawaharlal than for his intellectual development; and so in 1897, he took him with the rest of his family to Kashmir. I was one of the members of that personally conducted tour by Pandit Motilal and have vivid recollections of Jawaharlal's antics in Kashmir.

Education In England

In 1905—at the age of fifteen—Jawaharlal left India for education in England, and took his admittance into the famous public school at Harrow, from which he went later to the Trinity College at Cambridge. He also joined, in London, the Inns of Court, and was called to the Bar, by the Hon'ble Society of the Inner Temple, in 1912. He returned to India in the same year after taking second class honors in Natural Science, at Cambridge. Later, the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by his University. It is to be noted with gratification that in spite of work in other and wholly different spheres, he has not lost touch with his first love—Science—as is evidenced by the publication, in 1929, of his "Letters from a Father to his Daughter," which is an excellent, illustrated outline, in remarkably simple English, for children. It is not only interesting but instructive, and merits a wide circulation amongst those for whom it is intended

Interest In Indian Affairs

During his stay in England, Jawaharlal took great interest in Indian affairs. He was deeply stirred, in 1907, on receiving the news of the deportation of Lajpat Rai, and was greatly interested in the then new upheaval in Indian politics due to the activities of "Bal, Pal and Lal"—as Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lajpat Rai were, in common parlance, called in those days These three eminent Indian leaders, and Mrs. Besant, were to him then the outstanding personalities in the Indian political world, and their views influenced him substantially. But though his youthful views were affected largely by them, he had not evidently then any settled political convictions. From 1913 to 1920 he practised in the Allahabad High Court, but evidently his heart was not in the work and he does not seem to have striven after, or aspired to, professional success. He formally renounced practice on the inauguration of the non-co-operation movement in September, 1920, and is not likely to resume it. So his professional career may be taken to have ended at that time.

Joins Home Rule Movement

Shortly after his return to India, Jawaharlal attended (as but a 'visitor') the session of the Congress held at Patna, in 1912. But even while practising, Jawaharlal was deeply interested in public activities. In 1914 when Gokhale issued an appeal for funds, for public purposes, Jawaharlal collected about Rs. 40,000. In 1917, he took a prominent part in Mrs. Besant's Home Rule agitation of that year, and was appointed Secretary of the Home Rule League. In 1919 when his father started at Allahabad an English daily (called the "Independent"), Jawaharlal was one of the directors of the concern, and also one of the principal literary contributors to that paper. If it died after only a short life, its death must be attributed to others than Jawaharlal. In the same year he went to the Punjab, immediately after the martial law period, and took part in the Congress enquiry there. Later, in that year, he took a prominent part in the agrarian agitation in Oudh, which resulted, it is believed, in a substantial change in the tenancy law in favour of the tenantry. In 1920, he was externed by Government from Mussoorie on his refusal to give any undertaking that he would not meet the Afghan delegates, who had come there for the Peace Conference. His refusal was on 'principle' and was withdrawn after a few days.

A Series Of Imprisonments

Since the inauguration of non-co-operation in September, 1920, (at the special session of the Congress, held in Calcutta, under the presidentship of Lajpat Rai) Jawaharlal has been, of course, very prominently connected with that movement, and in December, 1921, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Released after three months, he was re-arrested after some weeks, and was, on a second conviction, sentenced, to a term of one year and nine months. Discharged after nine months, he was again arrested in the latter half of 1923, in the Nabha State (where he had gone to see to the treatment accorded to the Akali Sikhs) and was sentenced, for disobedience of order to leave the State, to six months, and also to two years for an alleged conspiracy. Both the sentences were apparently indefinitely suspended, and he was discharged almost immediately. Later, in 1934, he was convicted (by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta) for sedition and sentenced to imprisonment for two years, but was released last year before the expiry of the term, owing to the illness of his late lamented wife,

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Srimati Kamala Nehru who was then in Europe.

Visit To Russia

Since 1923 when he was elected General Secretary of the Congress, Jawaharlal has been intimately associated with that political organization the fortunes of which he directed, for the first time, as its President, in 1929. In the course of his strenuous public activities, he spent the greater part of 1926-27 in Europe, where he brought to the fore, on platform and in the press of the several countries, the problem of India's economic and political freedom. He was at Moscow in November, 1927, on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Republic. In 1928 he issued an informative book on some aspects of Soviet Russia, and presented in it an interesting account of the then political and economic conditions in that Bolshevist State. Evidently influenced by his travels in Russia, he went to the Madras session of the Congress, in 1928, and brought up there his resolution urging India's claim to 'Independence', but failed to get it adopted. A resolution embodying it was, however, passed at the Lahore session (over which he himself presided) on the 1st January 1930.

Blend Of Eastern And Western Cultures

Jawaharlal is a remarkably cultured and very well-informed gentleman. He has been-like many others—mainly influenced in his views by the books he has read and the personalities he has met. Himself the embodiment of a synthesis alike of eastern and western cultures, he attaches very great importance to the cultural side in the development of a nation. Having received training in Science, he naturally sets very

(Continued on page 7)

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DUELS FOR ALL

New Nazi Decree Gives Fresh Lease Of Life To Feudal Practice

Though Frederick the Great strove to check duelling among his officers, the leaders of the new Germany propose that working men should settle "affairs of honour" with pistols or swords, says the Berlin Correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Only by degrees have the German public learnt of the repudiation by the Nazi leaders of their own often-voiced opinion that the duel was "a feudal anti-social practice" which was to have no place in the Germany it was intended to create.

The German University student with his slashed cheeks was an object of ridicule and caricature in Nazi circles. But it is now suggested that German working men should have slashed cheeks too.

"Honour Ordinance"

Until the other day the public did not know that an army decree, issued in 1934, formally recognised the settling of affairs of honour among officers "with pistols until incapable of fighting further."

Brushing aside the ban which the Roman Catholic Church puts on the duel, the leader of the Nazi Students' Association in Munich—membership of which is virtually compulsory for all students—has just issued an "honour ordinance" based on the principle that "honour can be satisfied only with blood."

A decree to the same effect is likely to be issued soon to the humbler Brownshirts. But the "fendal duel" is to be "democratised" still further. In a speech

CLAIMS TO BE MAE WEST'S 'HUSBAND'

New York Court Orders Notice To Be Served On Movie Star

Another attempt was made last month to obtain from Mae West an agreement to the allegation that she was married 21 years ago to a music hall artist named Frank Wallace.

An order of the Supreme Court of New York was dispatched to Los Angeles authorising the service upon Miss West of a suit by a Frank Wallace seeking to prevent her "from denying that he is her husband."

Miss West merely remarked breezily:

"Wait a minute, sweetheart.

Which Wallace is it? There was just made at Hanover a Nazi party leader declared that the right to fight has to be conceded to the whole population, and not restricted to officers, students and the Black uniformed guards.

one who bobbed up before, along with six other guys who claimed to have married me. He is just trying for publicity. I am not married to him, and never was".

No Records

A marriage licence in the names of Mae West and Mr. Wallace, dated April 11, 1911, was discovered in Milwaukee on April 20 last, but Miss West has always denied that she is the woman named.

Mr. Wallace declared that they were married secretly at Milwaukee in 1911, but that in 1915 he was informed by Miss West's business manager that she had secured a divorce from him in Long Island, though the records of the court referred to did not mention any such decree.

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A SMILING SHEAF OF BILLS

Why A Solicitor Never Laughs—Except Perhaps Through His Bills And Then Only At The Expense Of His Clients

(By R. K. Dalal, B. Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.)

One may as well look for a pin in a hay-stack as expect to find humour in the stale, flat, and unprofitable bills of the professionals. But a mind sensitive to the slightest touch of humour, may find plentiful instances even in dry-as-dust, arid, prosaic uninteresting bills, as the following examples will show. The professional bills of the accountants, the doctors, the engineers, and the solicitors, afford sometimes bright instances of humour, least expected in such species of God's human beings. My Scrap Book contains a collection of such bright, sunny bills which I want to share with my readers. After reading these even if one castor-oil face is lit up with a smile, I shall consider my collection to have served some purpose. In this dark, dreary world with so many Atlases bent double with the ever increasing load of uncertainties, anxieties and tragedies of human life, a few flashes, sparkles, and thrills of hearty laughter will hurt no one and will be most welcome.

"Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone;
For this brave old earth, must borrow its mirth,
It has sorrow enough of its own."

Here are a few samples of items charged in bills which have come under the observation of an auditor in England in the course of his professional duties of vouching client's books. They are worth repeating.

A PLUMBER.

Thieves broke into a shop, effecting entry through a window which they broke or cut out. The window was duly repaired by a plumber, who sent in a bill which read as follows:

"To mending window broken by your burglar."

DECORATOR.

A decorator was engaged by a landlord to paint the exterior of some property, containing a house occupied by a tenant of the name of "Miss Smith." In due course he sent in his account, which included the following:

"To Jack Jones, 184 hours at Miss Smith's Outside,
To Tom Johnson, 358 hours to Miss Smith's Outside."

AN ENGINEER.

An Engineer in a small way incurred a bad debt through the death of one of his debtors. On becoming aware that he could not recover anything at all in respect of the debt, he made the following entry on the credit side of the debtor's account in the Sales Ledger, viz.

"1921—January 2nd, Dead and buried, £1-18-4d.."

CHIEF OF POLICE.

An American Accountant practising in Salt Lake City sent the following tit-bits of spontaneous humour to the Journal of Accountancy, New York—

In a town recently audited by us the Chief of Police, who receives a small monthly stipend, was given extra work one month to clean up the streets. His claim read:

"Cleaning Streets and Chiefs of Police.

DEPUTY SHERIFF.

In a small county, one Peter Cook was Deputy Sheriff. We found a claim for services which read:

"Assisting Peter Cook in Drug Store robbery."

A HOUSE-WIFE.

Once while the husband was looking over the home accounts kept by his newly wedded young wife, he found a large number of items marked either O. K. or H. O. K. He naturally felt curious and asked his young accountant: "Darling, I follow these O.K.'s, but what are these large number of H. O. K.'s in your account?" "Heaven Only Knows" was the snappy reply of the bright little thing!

A HOUSE AGENT.

A House-agent once sent the following bill:

"To Jack Jones, Letting a house for a family in good repairs" £10-10-6.

"A family in good repairs" must, indeed, be one of which no member was cracked!

ON ACCOUNT.

A debtor received a letter from his creditor asking to send him part of his due and enclosing a stamp in reply. The debtor cogitated a while and then he had a brain-wave. He sent back the stamp with a note:

"Please accept this on account."

THE EMPLOYER'S WAY.

An employee was insistent on his employer giving him a rise in his salary in consideration of hard work put in during the year. "Well yes, but now let me see how you stand with me in account:

In a year there are 365 days	365.
You don't work at nights, that's	182
You don't come on holidays. There are 22 Bank holidays in a year, that's another	22
In a year there are 52 Sundays on which you do not work, that's	52
On Saturadys you work only half days—that's	26
In a month you claim one month's privilege leave—that's	30
At least 15 days you keep away on your own, more often on your family sickness or Shraddha ceremonies of relatives-that's another	15
On an average you take two hours for lunch and one hour while at work for uselessly loitering, day-dreaming, scandal-mongering, discussing politics, smoking and bringing now and again to relieve the monotony of and add all variety to your talks, the the dress the whims'calities and the rascalities of your immediate superiors, not excluding your boss	45
in your discussion	372 365

It's a matter then of pure simple arithmetic that far from my owing you anything, you owe me a salary of 7 days. I waive this in your favour if you vote for the 'Status Quo.'

A SOLICITOR.

A client went to his solicitor with his bills of costs to persuade him to reduce. As a result of much discussion, arguments, and importunities, some small amount of the bill was agreed to be reduced. But the next day the client was amazed beyond words to find a bill:

"To discussing, attending, arguing, and hearing your importunities re: Reduction of Bill and as a result reducing it by Rs. 25	Rs. 100
Add: 33 1/3 per cent.	33 1/3
	133 1/3

The bill was reduced by Rs. 125 and added by Rs. 133 1/3. What an arithmetic!

SOLICITOR NO. 2.

A client went to his solicitor bill a heavy fee set down for the counsel, went to his solicitor to let him interview the counsel and entreat him to accept less.

"No, no," said the solicitor. "I can't. It is unprofessional. It's a breach of etiquette. He can't hear your prayers unless you pray throughout."

SOLICITOR NO 3.

The other day I was told that a firm of reputed solicitors charged in their bill of costs:

	Rs.
Receiving twenty books from the Mehtaji Venilal Buch in Suit No.	10
Returned three books as not pertaining to the matters in hand	5
	15

In the bill therefore, was extended Rs. 15 for receiving wrong books and returning them—a mere matter of courtesy in other professions, but such courtesy has to be paid for if it is the profession of the solicitor.

AN ACCOUNTANT.

The other day an auditor received an appointment letter thus worded:

"Dear Sir, At the last meeting of the Shareholders, please note that you were appointed as auditors of our company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 80 including all cartage to and from Berhampur."

I think, in Berhampur auditors are not conveyed but carted in appreciation, I suppose, of their figure!

AN ENGINEER:

A lift in a big city office in London once failed to function during the morning "rush hour". All the staff of the building gathered around the lift and did their bit. Still the lift would not move. At last the engineer was sent for. He came and in a few minutes the lift was merrily working again. In due course the bill came in. It was objected to and details were called for. They were given as follows:

"To engineer's time attending your offices and striking left nail on the head with a hammer	£0-5-0
For knowing which nail to strike	5-0-0
	£5-5-0

It is not what you do, but the way you do it, makes all the difference between a layman and a professional.

LORD CURZON'S BILL TO HIS FATHER:

In the "Life of Lord Curzon" I find reported a bright bill which he once sent to his father when a school-boy at Eton. It makes an interesting reading as a specimen of his keen sense of humour.

On his return to Eton, Lord Curzon, as a boy was on one occasion requested to look after the members of his family, who were being sent to Brighton. The journey from Derbyshire was not altogether free from mishap and in due course he submitted the following statement of his out-of-pocket expenses to his father.

"Lord Scaredale Dr.
To Hon. G. N. Curzon.

	£.	s.	d.
"To attendance on Nurses, children & servants	0	10	6
Getting Miss Paraman out of pawn	0	15	6
"Rent in seat of trousers from extreme tension running up and down the platform	0	8	3
"Resoling boots from wear and tear of running up and down the platform	0	4	9
"Samuel's fare from Victoria to Brighton	0	7	9
"Fare for person engaged to take care of Samuel	0	7	9
"Telegram to Brighton to say Samuel had missed the train and all luggage	0	1	0
"Telegram to say Samuel and luggage was found and proceed to his destination at 5 p.m.	0	1	0
"Wear and tear of mind consequent upon the frightful consequences involved in aforesaid trou-			

(Continued on page 39)

TUBORG

THE PEER AMONGST BEERS

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TOURING INDIA ON A BULLOCK CART

Through Mysore State To Madras: Encounters, Pleasant And Unpleasant:

(Mr. Cyril A. Roseborough, who, with Mrs. Roseborough, toured through the principal towns of India on a bullock cart, covering a distance of 4,790 miles during a period of nearly two years since their start from Hubli on 18th April, 1934, and who is now in Bombay, continues on this page the narrative of the party's adventurous tour. In the first instalment of his narrative, which appeared in our issue of Sunday last, Mr. Roseborough described the journey from Hubli to Davangere on the border of Mysore State).

Chapter V.

IN HOSPITABLE MYSORE

Our two days' engagement at Davangere was well appreciated by the audience, who, by the way, had never seen European artistes before. This perhaps accounts for the applause we received, especially on the second night. The next day we headed for Chitaldroog, forty miles away. The road wound its way through fields, up hills and down dales. The scenery was very enjoyable and one evening about eight miles from Chitaldroog we found we had to seek shelter for the night, as it was getting dark and unsafe for travel. Away to our left was a rocky hill, with no signs of a village anywhere. Suddenly Florrie spotted two men making their way through the fields towards the hills, from the foot of which smoke could now be seen rising. I jumped out of the cart and gave chase, hailing out to them. After a little difficulty I made myself understood and they informed me that the village was there—pointing to a clump of trees near the hill. Returning to the cart, I guided "Buster" across the winding track, through the fields and, sure enough, there was a village. If it may be termed as such. Half a dozen small huts and a small temple comprised the "Village."

A Cottage Feast

While enquiring, in our "best" Kanarese, if we could take shelter, a voice from one of the little huts suddenly said "Salaam Sahib!"—good, here was one at least who could speak Hindustani. Replying to his salutation. I addressed him in that language. Everything that could possibly be done, was done for our comfort by these semi-wild people. The owner of this hamlet seemed to find difficulty in doing sufficient to make us feel comfortable. Water was brought for us, food prepared and we were also given a glass of milk each. "Buster" also received his share of fodder. My offer to pay was politely and firmly turned down. "You are our guests—can we accept money from our guests?" replied the owner of the hamlet.

After dinner a large bonfire was prepared and we had a "Round Table Conference" all on our own, my Hindustani-speaking friend acting as interpreter.

I learnt that the inhabitants earned their livelihood not only from the fields but also by playing music and singing at the different "melas" they visited, their women folk joining in these "concerts."

At dawn next morning, we moved on again, arriving at Chitaldroog, about 10-30 a.m. Here we met the District Educational Officer, a Madrasi gentleman, in every sense of the word, most charming and affable. Through his kindness though schools were closed I obtained a substantial addition to my capital.

From Chitaldroog we proceeded through very hilly country on to Hiriyur, Sira, Sibi and Tumkur to Bangalore. This journey brought to mind the "ups and downs of life," one moment "loftly poised on the ether capacious" and the next moment into the very "bowels of the earth." Sibi presented a very stiff and troublesome uphill climb, where we rested all afternoon, leaving with a convoy at 10-30 p.m. that night for Tumkur.

The hospitality we received everywhere in Mysore State was remarkable.

Loganath The Samaritan

Taverigeri will for ever remain a happy memory for us. "Buster" dragged us into this little village late one evening, soaked to the skin, for it rained heavily during the latter part of the journey. We were halted by a road contractor, one Loganath, who insisted that we should stay in his house. Next day, this good Samaritan suggested that I should take photographs of the villagers and sell them. I produced my tiny camera and the villagers rallied round at the call of Loganath, men and women all dressed in their "Sunday Best" and bedecked with jewels. Soon, quite a few rupees had been collected and then "Buster" plodded off.

Two Way-side Belles of Bhil race caught by Mr. Roseborough's camera

At Tumkur, dressed in our incongruous clothing we gave another performance which also created great amusement among the people.

I was greatly impressed by the standard of education in Mysore State. At every village school in the State English is being taught. The villages are clean and well kept and the Mysore Government need to be congratulated for their wonderful system of waterways. The waters of the Veni Vilasa Sagara Canal, which to my knowledge winds its way for over 25 miles, are beautifully clean and drinkable. The roads, however, when we passed were needing repairs—"badly."

There is no grouse, no political agitation against the Government. The people are happy and contented, and as far as we could discover everything is done for their benefit. That is why Mysore is so prosperous a State.

In due course, we arrived at Bangalore, reaching the city railway station about 5-0 a.m., having travelled all night from Nelmangala, a small town 17 miles away. The only exciting incident which took place in Mysore State worth mentioning occurred while we were "parked" at the City Station, Bangalore, along side the Railway Police station. Florrie and I had gone into the Cantonment and on our return found that two bottles, in which we carried drinking water had been robbed out of our cart, although a constable was on duty not ten yards away.

After two days we left the city and passing through the Cantonment "parked" ourselves at the village of Belmangal, three miles away on the other side. We spent a very pleasant week at this village.

Our next town was Kolar, 40 miles east of Bangalore.

Chapter VI.

WE ENTER MADRAS PRESIDENCY

From Kolar, we entered the Madras Presidency, passing through mountainous and forest country and arrived at the town of Madanapalli, in Chittoor District.

Here, I netted in seven rupees and Florrie, womanlike, went shopping. Among the purchases were two new pillows and a small time-piece, both of which we needed badly, and "bang went the earnings!"

At the P.W.D. Bungalow, where we had taken shelter from the rain, the chowkidar informed me that we had a very steep ghat to descend, and that it was advisable to put on brakes. Although we had travelled so far across the hills of Mysore, we had not used brakes and I was wondering how brakes could be fitted on to my wooden wheels. The Chowkidar smiled at my embarrassment. "I will show you, sahib, in a few moments" said he. Half an hour later he returned with a branch of a tree and in a few moments it was tied into position, with a rope passing under the body of the cart—"to be pulled when necessary" were the instructions

Leaving Madanapalli we arrived at the town of Puganur, where our first experience with the Madras Police occurred. A very pugnacious Sub-Inspector demanded my life-history, and failing to obtain it from me there he wired through to Chittoor. On arrival at Chittoor I was ordered to present myself at the Police Station and my history was demanded and I was informed that if I failed to give the statement I would be forcibly detained pending further inquiries. Meekly I had to yield to their questions and satisfy the curiosity of the police. Cholera was raging at Chittoor. So, after the "interview" with the Police, we were hustled out of the town.

"Broke" And Hungry

Vellore and Arcot lay on our way and we arrived at Ranipet—"broke" and hungry. I called at the Deputy Collector's house and was told to be at his court at 12-30 p.m. I duly presented myself at his court. Florrie accompanying me. We explained the state of affairs and requested

(Continued on page 13)

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THE LOOMING OF THE OCCIDENT

By Miss THAKURI LILARAM, M.A.

Every notice on the notice-board of your college which announces a few months' holiday brings the memory of Chaucer's blunt words: "Forth pilgrimme, forth beasst out of thy stall!"

And forth you run to the library to return all the books you borrowed from there. And forth you go home to pile your college books in a remote corner, never wanting to see them again. Books are no longer needed when you can feast your eyes and mind upon actuality!

Whether you leave by sea or by air, you heave a sigh of relief as the last chimney of the city of your daily duties vanishes from view. Everything takes on a different aspect. You feel as though you could go on and on without end, without aim and without destination.

But soon, alas too soon, comes that joy-inspiring goal. Your purse is bulging with foreign money which you know not how to deal with, and there awaits you at the foreign bank a fat credit and the sordid faces of the cashiers almost loth to advance the sum due to you.

What a lucky girl you consider yourself at that moment, free from all the shackles of your daily tasks, from the dull lectures and the nerve-racking bells of your college-life. Leisure and adventure! What more could you need! The staff of your residence, the porters, the stewards, the guides and the shop-girls all are waiting to do as you bid, to aid you in your search for pleasure. You yourself are too overjoyed to be able to see why they humour your futilities and encourage your frivolities—it is a feast for their bellies too!

What A Contrast!

Soon you are merged into the teeming life of that Continent, with its pleasant wickedness, its apparently care-free, colourful ways. How different it all appears from the daily dreary life of your own place, where everything is so uneventful. Here all is excitement. When you get back home, how you would like to report to your relatives and friends what a real life you have lived, how ripe in experience you have come back. What people, what profusion, what a frivolous waste of time in these casines and restaurants what excitement and thrill in the cinemas and theatres, what trailing clouds of smoke and coloured glasses of wine and beer, what specimens of humanity to talk about! And the food—what elaborate dishes—full of 'roast, beef, and rabbits' what sauces and what flavours, at any hour of day or night, amid the appetising orchestral music of the restaurants, the corner-houses and the public bars. There never was such a heavenly place. How it obliterates the wearisome monotony of life at home! How it makes a new woman of you, how it enables you to enjoy up to date civilisation in all its quintessential perfection and peace. Oh, the glamour of it all!

What a new life pulsates within you. There is neither drudgery, nor disease, nor worry. How tame do the very objects of the sky of your place appear compared to the electric lights that have to do the work of the sun, the moon,

Miss Thakuri Lilaram Wadhwani, who after taking M. A. degree of the Bombay University, proceeded to England to take a course in Journalism. She is the first lady from Sind to have undergone this kind of training. After obtaining diploma in Journalism, she had an extensive tour in Europe and has returned to India recently.

and the stars in the place of your adventure.

And what is the company which you cannot command! Businessmen who usually care only for their bellies, their pocket linings, the jingling of silver coins and the rustle of bank-notes—you certainly can have a few blissful hours even with them. How many film-stars, actors and opera singers, ballet dancers are ready to keep you company. How many race-runners and prize-fighters long to have your eyes turned upon them. Even statesmen and generals are anxious to keep you within their empire. Sometimes you can have a few glances even from beauties, for aren't you a being of a far off land and so strangely clad? What an 'omnium gatherum' of the clever and the stupid, of the beautiful and the ugly, of the joyful and the woeful, of the grim-looking and the smiling! It was worth coming all these 6,000 miles, if there was naught else beside.

It Appears A Dream!

And when you take last leave of all those people that have made your stay so exciting, have fleeced you and squeezed you and you give a last look to that never-boring world as your ship moves on, a tinge of regret passes through your heart at so much heartless and expensive folly. You have lost money more than you can afford, you are as weak as when you set out for it—physically not the fresher at all, mentally bankrupt perhaps!

The trip is now over. It appears a dream. You feel as though you had been in the vacuum of a world, out of touch with all that in real and ideal. A few months more and it might have "staled you and nauseated you". That civilised world void of all reality and sympathy, you have now left behind. Are you not happy to be back to the "real thing", to the fold of human affections, to the place of your birth, "with its labours and its loves, its heart-beats and heart-aches, and its errors, its sacrifices; a palpitating organism fearfully and wonderfully made."

Two Adventurous Belgaum Youths Tour India Studying Rural Industries

(Messrs. M. G. Shahpurkar and S. M. Deshpande, two young men of Belgaum who started in the middle of 1934 on a cycling-tour of the country, the former proceeding in a northerly direction and the latter in the southernly one, the two later meeting each other at Lahore, arrived in Bombay a fortnight ago, after travelling over 25,000 miles, visiting many important towns and villages in Northern as well as southern India, and studying the rural industries. Below is given a brief account of their tour from the pen of one of them, Mr. S. M. Deshpande.)

Mr. M. G. Shahapurkar was very fond of travelling from his early days, and moreover being the son of a merchant and having a very good experience in the trade line, an idea struck him of going round and seeing personally the various cottage and other rural industries in the country.

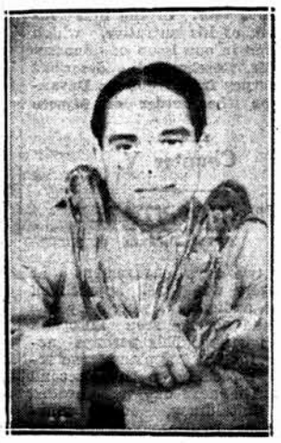
So he made up his mind to tour India with this aim and though at first he was discouraged by his friends who said that this was foolhardy adventure, still being a daring and energetic youth, he started from Belgaum on the 10th of June, 1934.

Our Itinerary

Without any adventure worth the name on the way, he reached Bombay where he was encouraged and helped by some prominent persons and with their well-wishers he left Bombay for the North. Till he met me at Lahore he had toured through Gujerat, Central Provinces, Rajputana Agency, some parts in U. P. and half of Punjab, while I who had started very shortly after him from Belgaum, for the Southern Indian tour, had visited the Nizam's Dominions, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Trichinopoly, Madura, Madras and then up the Eastern Coast and after visiting Bengal and passing through U.P., had entered the Punjab and we both met at Lahore. We were now happy because we were in each other's company.

From Lahore we together travelled through the remaining portions of the Punjab, all the hill stations, Frontier Provinces, some parts of the Afridi Territory and Kashmir. Having seen the whole of Kashmir and Jammu, we turned back, passing through the Punjab, Delhi, Muttra, Agra; Aligarh, Cawnpore, Allahabad and reached Benares. On our way back to Bombay we visited some important places like Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, etc.

As we were both trying to be self-supporting from the beginning, and seeking no help from any person or institution, the reader may well imagine how we had to face and surmount tremendous difficulties in the whole of this tour. We had sometimes to ward off the wild beasts, while passing through dense forests and had to cross barren hills and lonely places without food and water and had to sleep and pass



Syt. M. G. Shahpurkar.

overnights under some shady trees or on the open fields. On the other hand we had to take care that we did not fall victims to dacoits and robbers as well as to the diseases that were prevalent in the places we were passing through.

Touring helps a man to garner experience of a varied nature. He has the chance to mix with different types of people and study their different tastes, peculiar customs and manners, their modes of life and livelihood.

It may be mentioned that at several places which we visited we supported ourselves by giving demonstrations of feats of strength as well as of magic, such as walking on fire, eating live snakes, reading blind-folded, and allowing a steam-roller to pass over the chest. These shows were well patronised.

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PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE CONGRESS

(Continued from page 2)

great store by it; nevertheless he would give a high place in Indian cultural renaissance to poetry, art, music, and the other fine arts. Jawaharlal lives a simple life, and has dressed generally in "khaddar" since he joined the non-co-operation movement in 1920.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru

Jawaharlal was married, in 1916, to a highly intelligent and well-educated lady, who sympathised fully with his ideals and supported him in all his trials and tribulations. Mrs. Nehru was a highly accomplished lady, endowed with great gifts and a striking personality that made its mark on Indian womanhood of this generation. She will long be remembered for what she was and what she did. For the great cause of Indian freedom in which she equally believed with her husband, she too gave up much and suffered much. The news of the death in Europe, in February last, came as a shock not only to a very large circle of Jawaharlal's friends, but to all who feel, for any one who selflessly and valiantly serves a cause. She had taken a very prominent part in recent Congress activities. She passed away mourned by all who appreciated her work and admired her self-sacrifice. Her premature death has deprived Jawaharlal of a devoted helpmate and a loyal supporter in his political activities.

His Contribution To Indian Politics

Though Jawaharlal is very popular, he has not made an impression on the public mind by his merits as either a great publicist, or a renowned public speaker. His speeches—which have been made accessible in a handy collection—do not impress one by their oratorical fire or rounded periods, but by their obvious sincerity, remarkable earnestness, and strength of conviction. Jawaharlal is a fine type of the younger generation of Congress leaders. His selfless devotion to public good, as he sees it, is beyond question, and his integrity and spirit of self-sacrifice are acknowledged by all. He is further a man of scrupulous honour, who will not, for any consideration, stoop to underhand or unfair tactics. His sincerity is transparent, and not even his political adversaries doubt the genuineness of his purpose. Possibly with the single exception of Mahatma Gandhi nobody has influenced the political thought and action of the younger generation of Indians as much as Jawaharlal. His shaping the objective of the Congress into the ideal of "independence", and his attempt to give a socialistic orientation to that political movement, are perhaps his two notable contributions in the sphere of his recent Indian public activities.

Socialist Inclinations

The famous Fundamental Rights Resolution, now almost the creed of the Congress, reflect Jawaharlal's influence on that organisation, and marks a new departure in the Congress policy. Though socialist elements had already sprung into existence and were consolidating themselves before 1933, it was his vigorous series of articles, called "Whither India?"—issued since in book-form—which served to concentrate public attention on the subject and to clarify the issues from the Congress standpoint. During Jawaharlal's recent visit to London a good "press" was accorded to him. Even those journals which disagreed with his political views and did not hesitate to criticise them, admitted the sincerity, talent and charm of the Indian leader. The batch of London papers, lately to hand, contained many comments laudatory of Jawaharlal's public activities. Political correspondents analysed his particular brand of "Socialism" in all seriousness, while gossip writers gloried in his "refined features," "excellent accent," and "well-cut clothes." More than one paper published his cartoon. The "News Chronicle" diarist went so far as to say: "Here is the true politician of the future—a man first, a politician second." He also compared his book with those of Mussolini, the comparison being much in favour of the former. Not only so, the "Morning Post" correspondent, describing at some length an interview with Jawaharlal, told with relish a tale against himself to show that the latter has a sense of humour. He related how, on being introduced, Mr. Nehru remarked:—"The Morning Post is a very valuable institution. It gives a romantic background to life."

Prof. Laski's Tribute

I may conclude this sketch of Jawaharlal with an appreciation of him written by that famous writer—Professor Harold J. Laski: "Swaraj" is in his blood, for his father also was a gallant fighter in the cause of Indian freedom. But Nehru is much more radical person than his father could ever have been. Where his father was gentle, compromising, patient, he is stern unbending, ardent for immediate action. He no longer believes in the 'bona fides' of the British Raj. He sees it not merely as the protector of British vested interests, but of Indian vested interests also. He wants not merely a political revolution, which would free India from British domination; he wants also a social revolution, which would effect a complete change in India's economic system. To that, as he thinks, the rule of Britain is fundamentally opposed, and it is only when India is independent that she can effectively begin to set her own house in order. I know few criticisms of our system in India more profound than the fact that we have been unable, in the post-war years, to win the loyalty of a single outstanding Indian who has any serious following behind him. Gandhi, Lajpat Rai, C. R. Das, Vallabhbhai Patel, Nehru, every one who in this last period has had a real hold upon the imagination of his fellow-countrymen, has been the passionate exponent of complete self-Government."

Her Utter Selflessness

Such is Jawaharlal Nehru; by common consent an outstanding leader amongst the newer generation of Indians. As a political leader he is forceful, vigorous, outspoken, dynamic and unyielding, a man of unbending determination, of strong convictions and, therefore, unwilling to compromise. Naturally with such traits, he has the defects of his qualities; and sometimes his political opponents complain his betraying a spirit of unreasonableness and occasional offensiveness in speech and writing against them. Certain it is that those who expect any notable degree of sweet reasonableness in political controversies with Jawaharlal are likely to be disappointed. But for all that all those who intimately know him have been impressed with not only his utter selflessness and spirit of tremendous sacrifice, but also with his innate geniality and urbanity in private relations, and with his possessing the true characteristics of a gentleman.

ABYSSINIAN HORS D'OEUVRE

HOBBY OF RAS HAILU

(By M. CONSTANTINESCO).

Somewhere in Abyssinia, in a small island, lives a celebrated person, imprisoned by the order of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia. His name is Ras Hailu. His crime: having tried to put back the fallen Lij Yassou on the throne of his ancestors.

When he was alive—for he is as good as dead—Ras Hailu was the richest man in Ethiopia.

A bon viveur, he was fond of good wine and music. But above all he loved white women.

In order to be able to satisfy his desires, he had built, in the suburbs of Addis Ababa, a small pavilion after the Swiss style which people pompously styled as the "Robinson Casino".

The highly-placed Abyssinian dignitaries used to frequent this place for enjoying their otherwise dull existence.

Well-furnished private rooms, fine French cuisine and good cellar stocked with oldest wines—these were among the luxuries that gave these Abyssinian overlords—a faint idea of European civilisation.

The one redeeming feature in the dull life at Addis Ababa was, however, lost, when Ras Hailu was arrested. To-day the Robinson Casino is no more than a mere sanctuary for a troop of scouts.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE

Menelik II, who was really a great king, possessed among other things the quality of foresight. History having taught him that the Italians had been for long coveting his country, he thought of seriously organising its defence. He knew that money is the sinews of war and during his period was particularly economical in order to accumulate enough to enable him to arm a great number of his warriors in case of an eventual war.

While the existence of this hoarded treasure was known to all in his court at Addis Ababa, no one knew its hiding place.

When the King appointed Lij Yassou as his successor to the throne, he confided the secret to him, advising him never to touch this treasure except in case of war or any other such grave misfortune.

Lij Yassu, having been dethroned by Haile Selassie took the secret along with himself. At the out-break of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, Haile Selassie thought fit to have recourse to this heritage of his worthy predecessor.

All his investigations, however, proved in vain.

It is said that Haile Selassie was often seen going alone to the old tower where dethroned Lij Yassu lived, enchained. What his requests or arguments were to the captive—no one knows. Was it a promise of freedom?

One day, however, Haile Selassie's persistent efforts succeeded, for he was seen coming out of the jail with a triumphant smile. On the same day, a thick wall behind the grave of Menelik was thrown open by dynamite in the presence of the Emperor, from the cave, within, came out as many as 150 million thalers in silver and gold coins, bars of metals and in precious stones.

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With the great interest that is being taken these days in aviation this volume is certain of a wide sale and soon we might see more "Aerobuses" coming along the road.

K. A. A.

"NON-VIOLENT BOMB SHELLS"

"Ahimsak Bumbgola" (or "non-violent bombshells") is the title of a book written in Gujerati, by Mr. Shavaksha Nusserwanji Punegar, and published from 80, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. It is a collection of articles contributed by the author to local Gujerati newspapers, for a number of years. Mr. Punegar is well-known for his sympathies towards the Congress cause. As Mr. S. H. Jhabvala points out in his Foreword to the work, he (Mr. Punegar) was one of the few Parsis who began to take active interest in the movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, and as he (the author) was neither an "extremist" in politics, nor a Liberal, but a devout congressman, who believed in the efficacy of the Congress methods his contributions towards the furthering of the national cause, touching on various aspects of the movement, viz., Khadi, communal unity, trades and industries, as Mr. Jhabwala points out, will be read with interest. The very first article on "How Switzerland came to win Swaraj" recalls the words of Mr. Coolidge, author of "The history of Swiss confederation," who says the cause of Switzerland winning Swaraj was "no other than the unification of different cantons, and presenting a united front against their common foe." The author has directed his shafts of criticism on various topics of the day, not necessarily political: for, instance, against the "so-called self-Government in the Bombay Municipality; against the attitude of several elected members who are burdening the citizens with more taxation than they can bear, and advising the body to encourage swadeshi enterprises; against the R. T. C. tamasha; against the Liberals who are advised to abandon their "tall talks" and stop their dual policy which made "Swaraj recede further and further."

In another article tribute is paid to Mahatma Gandhi "who alone is capable of wakening up the conscience of the British nation" and commends his activities in connection with the removal of the salt tax and the drink evil. The use of Khadi, which he terms 'the key to harmony," is also advocated; so also centralisation of activities by Parsi institutions in order to get rid of the unemployment evil is urged; appeal to Hindus, Muslims and Parsis to unite for the country's prosperity and 'self-respect' is also feelingly made.

Mr. Punegar has done well in bringing out a cheap edition—it is priced at annas seven only, for nearly 200 pages—which will be well appreciated by the Gujerati reading public. Surely his 'non-violent bombshells' ought to hurt no one but will tend to expand the mental outlook of many.

Another Miss Mayo

THE SUNWHEEL. By Helen Cameron Gordon (Lady Russell), (P. S. King. 1935).

This book is supposed to depict Hindu life and customs in South India. The title 'Sunwheel' indicates the importance and influence of the sun in that life. The main characteristic of the book is its Gandhiphobia. Only one of the author's observations will suffice. On page 147 she writes: "A more interesting one (picture) of Gandhi had been wrought with a needle and silks, so fine as to produce the illusion of the brush. I could hardly refrain from asking the young man who had achieved this masterpiece why he had not sought a more beautiful subject for his art and undoubted skill." She has spread similar innuendos, insinuations and attacks against Mahatma Gandhi in the early portion of her book. She is a Miss Mayo, a Kipling and a missionary combined in one. She has a superiority complex and ridicules most of the life and customs of the people, emphasizing their barbarism and superstition. She is a chattering woman, illustrating her observations with gossips, legends and stories collected from anywhere. She is mocking at the Hindu society in general and does not see any good in its life, ideas and organisation. It is full of abuse of Hindu morals and religious practices. She has praise for Christian missionaries and British Government. She has tried to achieve her object by describing Hindu festivals, pilgrimages, temples and customs. She has here and there given some descriptions of this country, its scenes, its jungles, its primitive peoples. Her book consists of three parts. The first contains 'plateau, plains and hills'; the second Hindu temples and their gods—the temples of Conjeeveram, Tanjore, Madura, Rameshwar, Trichinopoly; and the third, Hindu States and their rulers, where she seems to be pleased with the administration of Mysore and Travancore. The book contains a number of illustrations of temples, idols, peoples, etc.

There is not a single idea in the book which is useful and worth remembering. One does not know what value it will serve except to please those who are reviling us. There is a steady and insinuating attempt to revile Brahmans and Brahmanism which have largely created and preserved what is good in India.

S. V. P.

Rev. Fr. Heras, S.J., of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, who claims to have discovered the right clue to the inscriptions on Mohenjodaro seals.

"TARAKA"

TARAKA: By Bhavanishankar Nilkanth Wagle; Published by Ramakrishna Book Depot, Bombay 4; Pages 95.

This is a book of twelve short stories (in Marathi) dealing with various social aspects of Hindu society. The author is well-known in Maharashtra for his short stories and the present book will not fail to add to his reputation for presenting the problems of modern society in interesting stories. The stories are varied in interest and there is hardly a dull story or a dull page in one.

R. S. P.

VISION OF GOD

IN THE VISION OF GOD. By Ramdas, Published by Anandashram, Kanhangad, S.I. Rly; Pages 471; Price Rs. 2-8.

This book, the seventh of the Anandashram series published by Swami Ramdas, contains further religious experiences in continuation of those chronicled in his "Quest of God," the first of the series. Like its predecessor it gives a vivid account of his wanderings in the country, preaching his simple cult of Love of God as demonstrated by Purity and Service of Man. His views on the various problems of life bear a strong resemblance to those of the late Swami Ram Tirtha and have appealed to men of various creeds in the country and have elicited admiration from several outside it. The book contains an appreciative Introductory note by Dr. S. R. U. Savoor, M.A., D.Sc. I.E.S. It deserves to be read by all who seek the Truth in Religion but are only pertlexed by many of the prevalent dogmas.

R. S. P.

College Mazazines

We have received the current numbers of the following college journals:— the "Elphinstonian", the "Royal Institute of Science Magazine." and the "Sarvajanikan," which is the joint organ of the M. T. B. College ad Sarvajanik Law College of Surat. All are bright productions and cast much credit upon their youthful contributors. The Elphinstonian contains some good literary studies, while the Royal Institute of Science is naturally inclined towards scientific subjects. The students of the Sarvajanikan seem to have a pronounced penchant for poems from the large amount of verse published in the present number. All the journals are excellently got up, and contain some good illustrations.

(Continued on page 16)

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

VIJAYANAGARA SAMRAJYA MOHOTSAVA SANCHIKE. By Various Authors. Published by the Arunodaya Office, 1936, 264 pp. Rs. 2.

This illuminating volume, consisting of writings by various authors on the Vijayanagara Empire, is to be heartily welcomed for more than one reason. In the first place, the collection is published as a commemoration volume on the Vijayanagara Empire at the time of its sixth centenary which falls this year, the Empire having been founded in the year 1336 according to Hindu tradition. Secondly, it contains writings of a number of scholars who can speak with authority on the subjects they deal with.

Sjt. Alur Venkata Rao, one of the pioneers of the cultural movement in the Karnataka, in his article rightly appeals to the Kannadigas to celebrate the centenary befitting the glory and grandeur of the Empire so that the celebration may serve as an opportunity for the all-sided awakening of the people. Sjt. R. R. Divakar, the well-known political leader of the province, has succeeded well in pointing out the Karmayogic aspect of Vidyaranya, the spiritual founder of the Vijayanagara Empire. The article by Dr. N. S. Hardikar on "The Army of Vijayanagara" is highly informative and instructive. All the six articles on Kannada literature during the Vijayanagara Empire by different writers convey a fairly good idea regarding the state of literature in those times. Extracts from Kannada inscriptions reproduced in the volume help us to know the 'Kavya' style of mediaeval Karnataka.

Full justice cannot be done to so valuable a book within the compass of so short a review, but one cannot conclude without mentioning the following articles which are highly interesting: "Vijayanagara Empire and Veerasalvism" by Mr. Shivamurty Shastry, "Status of Women in Vijayanagara Empire" by Mr. A. M. Patil "The State of Jainism under Vijayanagara" by Prof. S. R. Sharma, "The Contribution of Vijayanagara Empire to the growth of Karnatakism" by Mr. Prahlad Kulkarni, "The place of Vijayanagara in Indian History" by Nandagad Bhimrao, "The Architecture of Vijayanagara" by Mr. R. N. Saletore, "The Flag of Vijayanagara" by Mr. Panduranga Rao Desai, "Vijayanagara under Krishnadevaraya" by Mr. K. N. Deshpande, "Music under Vijayanagara and the History of its Decline" by Mr. Hulgur Krishnacharya, the Mysore Palace Musician, and "The Handicrafts during the Vijayanagara Empire" by Mr. Narayana Rao Huilgol.

DINKAR DESAI.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Educational Impasse And Intellectual Bankruptcy—Ensured By Jingo Slogans And History—Gladstone Solomon Exposes Myths And Legends—Instruction Unvarnished By Sentiment—Syt. Jayakar Prefers Spirit To Letter—Art Must Touch World Conditions—Widest And Efficient National Service In Art—City's Cultural Institutions—Archaeologists Are Unstirred—Elephanta Disaster—Backbay Vandalism—Where Are The Architects?

No unbiased student of discussions in the country can fail to observe the nation-wide educational impasse and the intellectual bankruptcy which it implies. However deplorable the deadlock, there is no court of appeal. No political party in the country holds itself responsible for a definite educational or cultural platform, plank or programme. Except the single-track criticism of official institutions, there has been little to suggest the existence of a nation-wide effort to reconstruct education.

Negative Gestures.

The boycott of Government controlled educational institutions has failed. The negative gestures, however inevitable at one period, have outgrown their utility. Now is the time for something more radically positive than flamboyant logans and jingo history. The army of the unemployed increases every moment. It is getting intolerant of the fraternity of professional mourners and distributors of lofty advice and messages who describe themselves as leaders. It is getting more than impatient of the reckless individualism which mark their utterances.

Vocational Thought

The vocations must increase, the avenues of employment must increase if the nation is ever to be permitted to maintain its existence. That is obvious. That should be obvious. Is it? Read the fashionable discourses which daily deluge and drown the younger generation. How seldom do we discern in them the faintest glimmer of sober, reconstructive thought? The teacher who calls himself an educationist as the politician who calls himself a leader is as innocent of the educational possibilities of art—he expounds set Montessori methods, not the creative implications of the educational principle—as the politician who violently emphasizes the glaring defects of the educational system but overlooks conveniently the necessity for directing ideas to the practical adjustment of national demands.

Die-Hard Minds.

Consequently, when the cry or practical, vocational, instruction and opportunities of employment was raised, it was not heard. Those who had undertaken to assist the reconstructive effort in the Bombay School of Art had, therefore, to confront not only the routinised mind of the die-hard bureaucrats but also the equally inelastic mind of those accustomed to advice public opinion as a matter of course. Departmentalism and "Shastras" from the orthodox priests and pundits, high and low, found themselves mobilised against the unheard-of heresy, against art taken up as a subject of vocational education, purposive and practically significant. For some inexplicable reason the heresy was thought to be doubly dyed by another sinful taint. Geographically, the new movement was wrongly located. It originated in Bombay. To the forbidding rules of departmental administration and the convenient "Shastras" of the orthodox pundits and priests were soon added versions of revived Indian art history which invented facts when it could not revise them and excluded Bombay from the map of India.

It is not often that one is accustomed to obtain "stills" that reflect credit to the Indian studios. The photograph of Kumari Arunna, featuring in the "Deccan Queen" is, obviously, an exception.

Myths And Legends Exposed

Capt. Gladstone Solomon in his paper on art training read last week at the Y. M. H. A. demolished some of the myths and legends built up laboriously by the romantic antiquarians. He enumerated, moreover, some of the facts of Indian art history that have remained facts despite the more flamboyant versions of Havellism.

He pleaded for art instruction unvarnished by jingo sentiment. He rightly insisted on fruitful contact of Indian art with modern world conditions. He could not understand how these, who pleaded for a segregated place for Indian art and artists, could reconcile themselves at the same time to eulogies of those who could place foreign credentials after their names. Finally, he suggested the importance of the widest and efficient and self-contained national service in art instruction.

Capt. Gladstone Solomon wondered why those who were less than dilettante, assumed the task of laying down laws about Indian art, past, present and future.

Uneducated In Art.

He forgot that he was addressing the educated, the educated, who have been educated in almost everything except in art. He forgot that art has no place in the nation's educational systems. The museums and galleries, the learned and cultural institutions which actively help to educate the public mind are here, in India, completely out of contact and not a few of those responsible for their conduct, are first and last, obscurantists and archaeologists rather than artists, exponents or students of art. With such a cultural background as this, it is not surprising that the learned and fashionably popular discourses on Indian art leave all tangible knowledge of art severely alone, and dwell lovingly on the myths and legends of India untraceable in its artistic achievements.

National Culture Not Understood.

It is not surprising that exponents of national culture should have failed to realise the national importance of the demand from the younger Indian artists for the mural decorations at New Delhi and India House. It is not surprising that, educationists should have failed to note the educative principles underneath the demand for a defined place and employment of art in conformity with the environment of the country, the educationists who import wholesale every new cry from Montessori onwards about methods modern, but remain incredibly silent about any helpful vocationally educational principle.

A Marvel And Enigma.

But it is a marvel that the School of Art has been allowed to exist, to survive the onslaught of vested interests from every quarter. Syt. Jayakar, who presided at the meeting, naturally preferred the spirit to the letter of Indian art. He was speaking, perhaps, as a social reformer. But nothing is so irritating to the reformer, political or social, as reform or reconstruction in art, education or culture. Orthodoxy in art, amazing to state and still amazing to believe, the clinging to the academic rituals, and conventional technique, is seldom received with such universal applause as they have been in quarters believed to be socially and politically, and even intellectually advanced.

Ignorance, Not A Riddle

It is futile to solve the riddle. It is not a riddle at all. It is the natural, inevitable corollary to the education which leaves Indian intellectuals free from any purposive contact with or environment of art.

One has only to glance at the activities and conduct of the city's learned and cultural institutions to realise how distant they remain from everything that has a value and meaning for the present or influence for the future.

Archaeologists Are Unstirred

We were told that the community of archaeologists, imperceptible on other occasions were suddenly found agog discussing Mohen-jo-Daro Script! But they have remained unstirred and unchanged by the disintegrating world renowned sculptural masterpieces of monumental art at Elephanta. They are not aware that a chemist has been employed to achieve the work of a talented engineer and sculptor!

Placidly Elegant

Take another example of the placidly elegant atmosphere of public institutions in the city. There has been for some time expressed public resentment against the Back Bay vandalism. The architects in the city have not heard about it.

Wake Up Architects

There is in the city a public institution described as the Indian Institute of Architects. It is eager to advise all and sundry about the importance and the function of the architect and of designed architecture, about open competitions to ensure those designs. It claims to distinguish the architect from the engineer as one whose chief business is to safeguard beauty and design in the buildings and their surroundings. That is the claim at least on which it bases its claim for particular support from the public. Where are the architects and what is exactly the Indian Institute of Architects doing?

GRAND OPERA IN MOSCOW

It Is No Exaggeration To Say That There Is Not A Country In The World Where Dramatic Art Has More Zealous And Disinterested Servants Than In Soviet Russia

(By ANDRE PIERRE)

One part at least of the edifice of czarist Russia has survived the great upheaval and kept up its old traditions: the stage. Far from neglecting this splendid heritage, the Bolsheviks have on the contrary enriched it. The stage was held in high esteem by the old regime and it is even more respected by the new rulers. Instead of being reserved for a cultured minority as heretofore, it is accessible to the masses at large to-day, and if the theatre has become a State institution and, therefore, to some extent an instrument of propaganda, it is also a powerful contribution to the artistic education of the people.

Packed Houses

There is no crisis of the theatre in Moscow, at least so far as audiences are concerned. Whether there is a crisis of playwrights I cannot tell. I was there toward the end of the theatrical season and the repertoire had no attraction of novelty for the population. Yet, every evening every one of the playhouses was filled to capacity. The few seats available at the last moment are usually bought up by the "Intourist" for their foreign patrons.

I saw Borodin's "Prince Igor" at the opera house, followed by Tschaikowsky's ballet "Swan Lake." It was a gala performance in honor of Dr. Benes, who was there with Litvinov and several ambassadors and members of the Government. But in spite of the "Gala," everybody was in street clothes. Full dress so far is de rigueur only at the sumptuous receptions offered by Litvinov to the members of the diplomatic corps and to distinguished visitors. But at the opera and the other theatres you realize that there has been a social revolution in Russia and that there are no more privileged classes.

The prices of the seats are rather high at the opera, but we must bear in mind that very many people go to shows in Russia without paying. They are sent to shows and concerts by the institutions which employ them and which keep boxes and seats for the season for this purpose. Theatre tickets are a reward for shock brigade workers and thanks to this system even manual labourers get an opportunity of enjoying these performances of rare perfection.

In No Way Behind Paris Or London

Luxury and wealth may have disappeared from pit and boxes but the stage has retained all of its splendour and in many instances has acquired new magnificence. Opera in Moscow is in no way behind Paris, London or New York, rather on the contrary. I do not believe that "Prince Igor" could be staged so beautifully anywhere else in the world. One is carried off to an unreal world. The decorator Fedorowsky, Russia's leading specialist in historic reconstructions, has created magnificent settings for the Polovetz dances, performed by the ballet in a frenzied tempo.

One would think that the old operas are no longer popular with the new generation of Russians. Nothing of the kind. I saw Tschaikowsky's "Eugene Oniegin", inspired by Puschkin's celebrated poem. It would be impossible to find a more romantic theme for an opera or more "Byronian" types, absolutely out of place in present-day Russian surroundings. Yet the whole audience, between 3,000 and 4,000 people jumped to their feet and applauded and again and again called their favourites. I lost count of the curtain calls and I thought that no actor or playwright in the world could wish for better audiences than the Russian ones.

While in Moscow I gained the conviction that the really "popular" theatre with masses of performers and supernumeraries has not made much headway in revolutionary Russia. In the first years of the new regime they tried to stage colossal open air shows reviving certain episodes of the revolution of 1917, but they scored very little success, so that historic reconstructions of this kind are now confined to the screen.

"Mass Theatre"

But the idea of the "mass theatre," as they call it in Italy, has not been dropped. An open air theatre has been set up for this purpose at one of the largest "Parks of Rest and Culture" of the capital. In 1934 they gave fragments of ballets and operas, but these performances, conceived for closed halls and limited spaces, were not suitable for the new background.

The second experiment consisted in the adaption of operas to the wide open spaces and they chose "Carmen" for it, which is still very popular with the Russians of all ages.

I was fortunate to secure a seat for this most original spectacle. It was a beautiful summer evening and the 20,000 seats were occupied to the last by an excited public, young people in the majority. On the stage, the decorator Dmitriev had erected a real Spanish town, with winding lanes and white houses, a tavern and a tobacco factory. The big ensemble scenes and mass movements of the ballet were marvellous. In the last act the town on the stage underwent transmutation under the eyes of the audience. One by one, houses, lanes, factory disappeared and suddenly a plaza stood out against the nocturnal sky.

Questions To "Comrade Spectator"

Before the performance opened, loudspeakers announced that questionnaires would be circulated among the public who were asked to give their views on the show. I saved one of these leaflets addressed to "Comrade Spectator." These are the questions.

"What is your general opinion on the performance? Where were you seated and could you see and hear well? What is your view on the execution? Do you think that mass spectacles and in particular operas are suitable for open air performances? What are your suggestions for scenarios?

Looking around I saw numerous spectators conscientiously filling in the answers.

It is not possible to dwell on every aspect of theatrical life in Russia within the limits of one article. I may mention, however, that "going on the road" seems more developed in the Union than anywhere else in the world. Every summer the best companies with all their paraphernalia travel from city to city, reaching the most remote corners of the immense territory, like Khabarovsk in the Far East. On the other hand the provincial companies come to the capitals and some of them are excellent.

30,000 Artists

The visitor from abroad cannot fail to be impressed by the part the stage plays in national life. I was shown some eloquent statistics. There were ten playhouses in Moscow before the revolution. Now there are about forty of them, without the picture houses and the private theatres of the various clubs. Altogether there are 600 theatres with permanent companies in the Union. The Artists' Union has a membership of 30,000 amongst whom are 16,000 dramatic actors, 2,300 opera singers and 2,800 dancers. And the theatres of the Union perform in forty different languages.

That there is great progress in quantity compared with the old regime there can be no doubt. That there is also progress in quality is less easy to prove, because also prior to the revolution the Russians excelled in scenic art. It is not a question of the political regime with them but of the national temperament. But it is certainly all to the credit of the revolution that the stage has been popularized. The fact that the State is the owner and manager of all play-houses has flung their doors open to all social classes. It is further to the credit of the revolution that actors, playwrights, stage directors, relieved of material worries, can devote themselves entirely to their art and to its improvement. And it is no exaggeration to say that there is not a country in the world to-day where dramatic art has more zealous and disinterested servants than in Soviet Russia.

WHERE WEST MEETS EAST

(Continued from page 1)

of the state of the spirit in Carnaval, that ideal masked pantomime, but where the masks do not hinder the faces from being recognized.

Japan was for me an excellent ground of observation, to consider with acuteness our European art. It is in this far away country that I became aware, to what a point a whole side of Schumann's art is closely related to the spirit that gives life to the chief masterpieces of French music.

Despite the inevitable ethnical differences, specially noticeable in the rythm, the psychological refinement of a Couperin, the ense of nature with a Debussy are closer to a Schumann, than the complexity of the fugues of Bach or the thunderous symphonic poems of Richard Strauss. This art of Schumann, as also that of Schubert in his melodies, his musical moments, his impromptus; equally that of all our clavecinists, of Debussy, of Ravel; this art is the indication of parellel analogies existing between the aesthetics of the yellow and the white worlds, the Japanese who of all Asiatics have a spirit more like our own, love an art concise and of a distinct realism. The Fugue and the Sonata are the two forms that are most opposed to them. It is thus that all works of Schumann which are not in conformity with the classical forms, to which, otherwise, his genius adapts often very awkwardly, all his best piano pieces, all his melodies are made to be loved by the Japanese just as much as our French music when, it also, avoids being misled by not adopting sumptuous forms not too favourable to the development of its nature.

Japan hopes for the same pleasure from European music as from its old traditional music which is the same as its poetry. As Monsieur Andre Bellesort has justly written "our poets have made Japanese poetry, and a superior one, each time they have put in one or two verses, the evocation of a landscape or the feeling of deep homesickness. La Fontaine was a very remarkable Japanese poet....."

Japanese art holds no metaphysics, but knows how to look at all forms, all activities, all suggestions, the whole life in its most simple aspects, with incomparable subtlety.

And, as in far away countries it is altogether more easy to find a very good pianist than a good orchestra, composers who have written for the piano will always be better known.

To-day one can hope, without being considered as an Utopian, that rare and great artists who like Schumann are simply and purely men face to face with eternal things, will one day be understood by the whole world, for at such summits the souls meet, and at the great heights of the mind and the soul, incomprehensions are no longer possible between the different races of the earth.

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GIRL SWIMMERS WHOM A GOLD MEDAL AWAITS

Unless All Signs Fail There Is Every Likelihood That Little Jap Girl Mayehata Will Remain Unbeaten In Her World Record In 200 Meter Breast Stroke Event

(BY LINA GROSS.)

Although several months still separate us from the XI Olympic Games in Berlin, a lively discussion has already begun in the camp of the international girl swimmers as to who is likely to carry off the gold medals next summer. Of these there are only five altogether, and they cover the following events; 100 meters free style; 400 meters free style; 200 meters breast stroke; 100 meters back stroke, and the 4 x 100 meters relay race. If the prizes "came high" at the Los Angeles Games in 1932, they will also be hard to win this year at Berlin.

In Los Angeles, the American women swimmers had things all their own way. Helen Madison took two firsts, winning the 100-meter overhand stroke, as well as the 400-meter. The 100-meter back-stroke was won by the charming Eleanor Holm; and America also won the relay event for women. It was only in the 200-meter breast stroke that America did not figure. This event was won by the Australian girl, C. Dennis, with the Japanese H. Machata second. This year, America will again bring some high class talent, but in the meantime, other nations have been making headway, and even if they do not produce any phenomena in the way of girl swimmers, they may yet be able to furnish a few surprises.

Dutch Champion

America's champion this year in the 100-meter overhand stroke was Olive McKean with 1:10.2 minutes. This time was good, but may not suffice to meet this summer's requirements, as the world record for this distance is 1:04.8 minutes made in 1934 by the Dutch girl, Willi den Ouden. Not only on account of her world record, but because of her reputation for steadiness, Miss den Ouden is looked upon as the favourite for 1936.

And who will take second rank? Probably not an American, but another Hollander, the youthful Rita Mastenbroek. There is still another Dutch girl who is better than this year's American champion; namely, Miss A. Timmermann. For this distance, then a two-sided contest between Holland and U. S. A. may be looked for. This prophecy may have a flaw, however, as some "dark horses" may turn up at the last minute, among whom may be mentioned the little-noted Brazilian Campbell, the Spaniard Gonzales, the French Blondeau, and the Hungarian Lenkei. Looking at the situation at long range, it would seem that the Europeans have better chances as a whole than the Americans. Finally, Germany also has winning materials in Gisela Arendt who, although she has not made such good time as the Hollanders, might easily reach the final heat in the 100-meter overhand stroke.

It is possible that Miss den Ouden in her present good form, will decide to enter both overhand stroke events. In this case she might take a second gold medal, as she holds the world record for the 400-meter overhand stroke with 5:16.0 minutes, and the history of Los Angeles would repeat itself, in that both overhand stroke events were won by the same person. But the difference between the Hollander and Leonore Knight, the American, is so slight, that everything may depend on the form shown on the day of the race.

America will enter two new swimmers, as yet unknown in Europe,—Mary Lou petty of Seattle, and June Burr of Florida,—and it would not be wise to underestimate their performances. Holland has two good swimmers in Oversloot and Ladde, and Japan's best bet is Miss Kojima, who lately made the 400-meter overhand in 5:48. Then there is the South Maakal, who is a few seconds better with 5:36. Behind these two come the Danish girl, Lilli Andersen, and the Australian Doris Buckley.

200-Meter Breast Stroke

Who will win the Gold Medal in the 200-meter breast-stroke event? Just as in Los Angeles, it is possible that in Berlin also, the Americans will come away empty handed in this event, for it is one in which the American swimmers have always been comparatively weak. In contrast, the decided strength of the Japanese invites attention, and unless all signs fail, the little Japanese girl H. Mayehata will take the prize in this event. She now holds the world record with 3:00.4 minutes. For this distance, the two Germans, Martha Genenger and Clare Dreyer are both very good, as is also the Hollander Jenny Kastein. This contest, in any case, promises to be very interesting, as it is the only one in which the title-holders of Los Angeles will enter. The Australian C. Dennis is every bit as good as she was four years ago and is therefore to be reckoned with.

The finish of the 100-meter back-stroke race should be very close. The American Eleanor Holm and the Hollander Rita Mastenbroek are almost equal. Germany has good talent in Gisela Arendt and Christel Rupke, but the French Blondeau and the Hungarian Lenkei are both good. Sweden is relying on Lundberg, and Jugoslavia on Wimmer. All of the above swim this distance under a minute and a half, which is more than can be said of the rest of the European women swimming champions. America is reckoning with Miss Mayehata of Japan, yet hopes to win something with a new young star Elisabeth Kompa. The 4 x 100 meter relay race is apt to be a contest between U. S. A. and Holland, which will be as it was in Los Angeles in 1932. But who knows whether Japan will break into this combination. The younger talent in Japan is unknown, and the Japanese keep everything connected with their training secret.

A visitor to a country fair stopped by a merry-go-round. He noticed a miserable-looking little man seated on one of the wooden horses. But what struck him as strange was that every time the machine stopped the little man made no attempt to get off.

At length curiosity overcame the visitor, and when next the man on the horse stopped opposite him, he said, "Pardon me, but do you enjoy going round and round like this?"

The unhappy one grimaced.

"Not a bit" he replied.

"Then why do you do it?"

"The man who owns this affair owes me ten bob and this the only way I can get it out of him."

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MAHAR COLONY SAVED FROM DECIMATION BY EPIDEMIC

Harijan Sevak Sangh Workers Bring Timely Relief In Dabhole Village

(From Our Correspondent.)

The enthusiasm for Harijan work, created by Mahatma Gandhi's campaign is most vividly illustrated by the way a party of workers combated an epidemic of cholera in a village in Ratnagiri district.

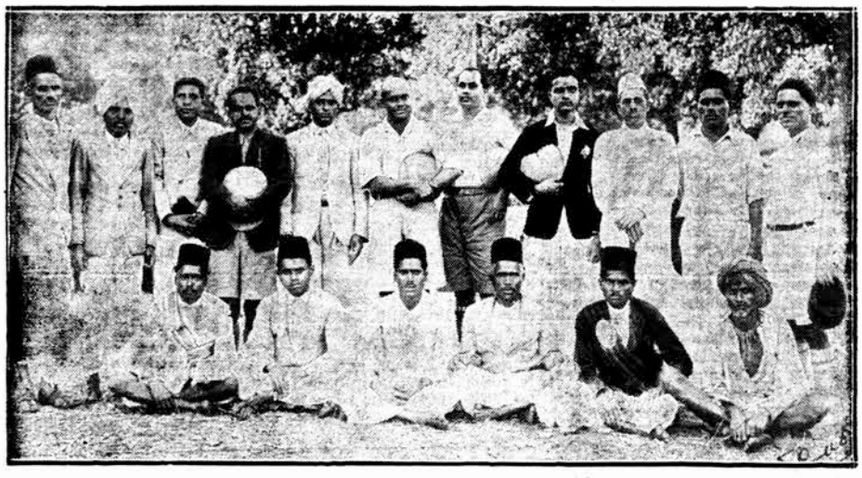
On the road to Kolhapur from Ratnagiri, two miles from the twenty-sixth mile-stone, stands Dabhole in Sangameshwar Taluk, a village of 12 hamlets comprising a population of 2,200 souls. This village contains one of the largest Maharwadis in the Ratnagiri district, and in it, in December 1935, dwelt six hundred Mahars in one hundred and ten cottages.

Returning from work from Kharepatan, one of the Mahars brought cholera to the settlement. The superstitious Mahars of Dabhole sought escape from the dreadful epidemic in nothing more effective than the intercessions of the first professional saint they could find. They were saved from being decimated by the fell disease by the timely intervention of Mr. A. S. Mundkur, District Deputy Collector, who was the first to discover its advent, and was enthusiastically assisted in the dangerous duty of combating it by Messrs. Shende, Shetye and Tendulkar of the Devrukh Harijan Sevak Sangh, Drs. Desai and Mahuli from Ratnagiri and Devrukh, the Satvalekar brothers, Peeraji and Bhavanirao and Christian teachers from the local Mission School.

Thanks to the lead cheerfully taken by the Deputy Collector, vaccine could be brought from Devrukh, Ratnagiri and Kolhapur, and after no little trouble 475 of the poor people were persuaded to allow themselves to be inoculated. The number of deaths which had risen to 15 on the 9th January fell at once to 2 on the 12th, and the toll was 51 in a total of over 100 attacks. With the greatest expedition precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the epidemic, and the heroic task of cleansing and disinfecting the locality was accomplished with remarkable devotion by the Harijan Sevaks and the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Belvalkar. On their own initiative, Messrs V. D. Joshi, A. D. Rege and B. N. Gandhi of Ratnagiri and Damodar Hari Gadre of Devrukh collected clothes, 52 bags of rice and Rs. 55-8-0 in cash, which were distributed to the destitute survivors on the 19th.

Sweet are the uses of adversity. The calamity that afflicted the Mahars thus brought together in service to a common cause Christian and Hindu, 'official' and 'non-official', irrespective of religious creed or political persuasion. The story of Dabhole illustrates the nobility of co-operative effort and in representing one of the first fruits of Mahatma Gandhi's crusade against untouchability, brings us glad tidings with the promise of a richer harvest in the years to come.

The orphans clothed.



A group of workers during the epidemic.

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EXPELLED FROM MAGIC CIRCLE

David Devant, World's Foremost Illusionist, Punished For Alleged Betrayal Of Secrets Of Profession

David Devant, sixty-nine-year old almost completely paralysed man—yet still the greatest magician the world has seen—has just been expelled from the Magic Circle, of which he is the "father".

His resignation was demanded because he exposed the secrets of some of his tricks in a recent magazine article.

The magic Circle, the first conjurers' society to be formed claims that Mr. Devant, its former president, has broken its rule against "exposure."

HIS OWN TRICKS

A "Sunday Express" representative saw this one-time £1,400-a week genius at his little house in Norman-road, Hove, Sussex.

He said: "I am deeply hurt by the action of the Magic Circle, but I am too ill to enter into a controversy.

"The tricks I exposed were my own so I did not think I had broken any rule.

"I owe it to posterity to give to the worlds my secrets before I die I don't think I shall live much longer.

"Expressing tricks or illusions provided they are not some one else's new invention —is good for the profession. It stimulates public iterest in magic, and forces magicians to seek new tricks rather than to stagnate with some that are centuries old.

"The Magic Circle seems to think the mechanics of a trick are the secrets of its success. In my view it is only the artistry of the performer than can make it magic."

Mr. Devant joined Maskelyne, and the fame of Maskelyne and Devant's Theatre reached its zenith.

Now deprived of its use of his hands, the Prime Minister of magic—as he has been called—still invents tricks from his bathchair, and an assistant produces them before professional conjurers who come to Mr. Devant to improve their skill.

One of the illusions that he exposed in the article was his "mental magnetism" which puzzled scientists for years.

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Touring India On A Bullock Cart

him to assist us with a couple of rupees for food. He informed us he could do nothing for us except give us two third class tickets and a rupee for food and send us by train to Madras.

"But we have our cart, Sir," pleaded Florrie, "please do help us."

"Get out of this court!" he ordered.

"But"—stammered Florrie.

"Get out or I'll charge you for contempt of court"—he thundered and then ordered his peon to put us out!

Well, well. He was the first Deputy Collector we approached for help and an Indian, and that's what we got.

Feeling giddy and sick with hunger, we moved on to Wallaja, about a couple of miles away, and I approached the Muncipal school. The Headmaster sent me to the chairman. A small purchase was made and at 4-30 p.m. we sat at a tea shop in the bazar to break our fast of over twenty-four hours. It was a relief, I assure my readers what little we could obtain in the way of eatables in the tea shop was most enjoyable.

Drenched

The road led on to Conjeevaram and from there to Chingleput. "Two miles from Chingleput—come on, Buster, hurry old boy!" I said. The cause of this remark was the sight of black heavy clouds rapidly covering the sky. Could we reach shelter before it began to rain? A sudden gush of breeze and down came the rain, torrents bucketsful, and a breeze which sent the rain right into the cart. Gee! it was wet and cold! "Get under a tree for shelter," shouted Florrie. I did and faired worse. At last, after about half an hour, the severe downpour changed to a drizzle, for which we were duly thankful.

Both of us were drenched, as were our belongings and Buster and we were more than glad to arrive outside Chingleput railway station.

Leaving Florrie in the cart outside, I entered the station in search of the Station Master. I eventually found him and in brief explained matters and requested shelter. "Yes, yes" he replied, "you are too much damn wet, please you may certainly have shelter." So Chingleput railway station was our abode till the next night.

An Old Acquaintance

Shortly before starting, on returning from our dinner, which we obtained from an Indian Hotel close by, we met an old friend, whom we had known in Trichinopoly some years back. His surprise and amusement were beyond words. He was determined we should "celebrate" with a couple of bottles of beer. While he was inspecting our part, the refreshment room butler duly produced the beer, and "Buster," nosey parker, stepped up to see "what's what". I poured some beer into his basin and offered it to him. By Jove! a loud suck and the beer—vanished! Like Oliver Twist he wanted more, but was not encouraged, my motto being "down with drink" and beer is far too expensive to give bulls to drink. A bucket or two would be required each time he felt thirsty.

Next night, we commenced our march on Madras. Thirty-five miles and we must do it "non-stop." For our bank was in liquidation.

On and on, halting an hour or so for food and rest then on again. The road seemed never ending. The crunching of the wheels, the tap of "Buster's" feet, started hammering on my brains like a hammer.

Palavaram at last—good heavens! still twelve miles out, then St. Thomas' Mount, Guindy, past the race course and across the bridge, over the railway lines.

(Continued from page 5)

It was 10 p.m. and still about six miles more! We had already been travelling a night and a day. "Buster" staggered.

"We must stop again for a couple of hours," I told Florrie and at the foot of the bridge we camped. Spreading down an old blanket, much the worse for wear, we lay on it and covered ourselves with our none too new counterpanes. I had hardly laid my head on the pillow, when I fell fast asleep. I was rudely disturbed by Florrie—"Get up! it's 2 o'clock in the morning and if we want to get anywhere we must move."

Wearily I roused myself and in a few moments had "Buster" harnessed, heading for the city of Madras.

Chapter VII.

THE CITY OF MADRAS

Saidapet hove in sight, over the river bridge. "Come on, Buster a little more," I said. Buster "seemed beyond goading —he just walked mechanically. We passed the Cathederal and down Mount Road. How familiar was this to me! What happy recollections rushed through my tired brain of the "Bygone days!" Late Assistant Service Engineer of Freudenberg and Co.—now driving down Madras' main thoroughfare in a bullock cart! The irony of fate!

Leaving Mount Road, I took the fork road to the left over the Coomb River, a sharp right turn, along the banks of this famous stream, pouring forth its obnoxious effuvia, then turning left we arrived near Egmore Railway Station.

It was five o'clock in the morning, the sky was overcast and a slight drizzle had set in. "Buster" came to a full stop outside a wooden gate over which was a board bearing the name "Hotel Mercantile."

"Buster is dead beat, girlie," I said, "he can't go any further, we will have to stop here."

Florrie in a weary voice replied, "Alright, here or anywhere—but stop."

Walking to the wooden gate I bravely banged on it, and called out. The butler came running out. "Coming, Sir," he shouted. "Open the gate butler," I said authoritively. "Yes, Sir," came the reply, accompanied by the noise of bolts being withdrawn.

Before he could open the gate I asked, "Any rooms vacant?" "Yes, Sir," was the reply and—what an astonished butler faced me! "You come in that—that bull-cart, Sir," he stammered. "Yes," I replied, driving "Buster" into the compound, "make some tea and toast and bring me a packet of cigarettes, quick," I ordered. I don't know, but the butler either thought he was in a nightmare or dealing with a lunatic.

After we had unloaded the cart and got our still wet belongings into the room, Florrie questioned me in a hushed voice. "What's the bank like?" she said.

I plunged my right hand into my trouser pocket, withdrew a closed fist and walking to the small tea table, opened my hand —out rolled one anna and two pice, all we possessed!

"You're ordering big," she said. "Why worry, old girl, our faith has brought us here and, well—God is good. We'll get enough to pay our way," I replied.

We had at last reached Madras, it was Tuesday 3rd July, 1934, and we had covered a distance of 600 miles through wild country unmolested. It had taken us two and a half months.

Tea arrived and we both pounced on the tray. "What are the charges here, butler," I asked. "Four rupees per head per day, Sir," came the reply. "Ehm," I ejaculated, taking a sip of tea, "when does your manager come?" "At nine o'clock, Sir," respectfully replied the butler. "Alright butler, I'm tired and will have a rest till then." The butler eying me suspiciously withdrew. Before getting to bed I happened to look at myself in the looking glass—suffering snakes! I'm not good looking at the best of times, but the sight of my reflection in the glass explained the butler's suspicious looks. A three days' beard, eyes bloodshot and hair long and ruffled—yes, I did look a bit queer. Anyway, a sleep first and a brush up afterwards.

Chapter VIII.

WE LEAVE MADRAS

Punctually at 9 o'clock I was aroused, to find the Hotel Manager anxious to see me.

After a short discussion we arranged terms. Two rupees a day for the room and food for one person. Well, that was much more reasonable than paying eight rupees a day. We only had four of our "Word-building" boxes in our possession and taking them I walked about two miles to the Good Shepherd Convent. I was thoroughly confident that the Good Shepherd, Who had guided us through so far would not fail me now. In about two hours I returned minus four boxes but plus four rupees! We sat up late into the night making up fresh stock. We stayed about twelve days at the Hotel perfectly happy and received every kindness and attention from the manager and his staff.

After Chittoor affair I thought it best to get a publication in the papers and that was soon arranged.

The "Madras Mail," 7th July, 1934, published an article with photographs.

As a result of good business, we soon replenished our stock of foodstuffs for the road, paid our hotel bill, and on the morning of the 13th we commenced our journey heading for Calcutta, with ten rupees in our pockets and sufficient foodstuff to last a week. Proceeding through Royapuram we thought we would take a short-cut along the coast, but after tracking about three miles we suddenly came to a dead end, much to our chagrin. Making enquiries we found that we would have to retrack about two miles, and take the road through Washermanpet. By evening we stopped at a village eleven miles from Madras.

(To be Continued on Sunday next.)

"There's a fly in yer beer."
"Well, he couldn't have drunk much."

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About Studios And Stars

"YOUR BEST FRIEND IS YOUR DOG"

Say The Movie Stars

The stars in Hollywood know and appreciate the affection their pets levish on them. When their pet dog or cat is lost, they grieve just as much as their loss famous brothers and sisters and when it falls ill, they rush it to the doctors as though it were a child.

Just how much these pets mean to their masters and mistresses is well illustrated by Gertrude Michael's recent loss of "Johannesburg" her pet dachshund, when she was seriously injured in an automobile crash.

The dog was with her at the time of the accident, and disappeared while she lay unconscious on the sidewalk. Later, her physician announced that her recovery would be seriously retarded unless Johannesburg were found. Fortunately, "Johann" was picked up a day or so later by a farmer and returned to Miss Michael, who recovered and resumed her role of the feminie lead in "Woman Trap".

Claudette Colbert won't work unless smokie, her black French poodle is on the set. Between scenes of her Parmount picture, "The Bride Comes Home," she spent most of her time with the dog, petting him, talking to him, and playing with him. Everywhere she goes, the dog accompanies her.

Caroll Lombard feels the same way about her Peke, Pushface, and a new dachshund puppy she has just acquired. Both accompany her to the studio, but because they are both too small to have yet learned to keep quiet on the set, they stay in her dressing room while she is working.

Big dogs are Harold Lloyd's favorites. He used to have half a hundred Great Danes, but sudden epidemic of some mysterious ailment carried some of them off so he is reluctantly disposing of the rest among his friends. His grief over the loss of his dogs was so great that he never wishes to go thru it again, hence the possible closing of his kennels.

But don't think dogs are the only pets in the film colony. Baby LeRoy is the proud possessor of that which is the ambition of every youngster—a pair of goats and a little wagon in which he rides behind "Trouble" and "Grief," as he has named the team.

Joe Penner has his ducks. There's nothing in the world like a duck as a pet, evers Penner. Their quacking is so restful and they keep the garden free from snails. For the first time in his picture career, however Penner got along without his duck in "Collegiate."

Ktherine Demille prefers birds. She has a huge aviary filled with exotic birds from all parts of the world. They alight on her arms and shoulders when she enters the aviary and are as tame as chickens.

Charlie Ruggles' household resolves around his dogs. He has 65, rangin from a white French poodle to every conceivable breed of terrier. Charlie has made his pets pay, for he now owns a dog shop in which he sells their offspring. Nearly all of the dogs are champions and every one holds ribbons or cups.

A pair of formidable looking sheep dogs are Carl Brisson's constant companions. He has put both of them thru an intensive course in police training and woe betide anyone who attacks their master.

Carl delights in telling his friends to push him or pretend to strike him. Both dogs immediately crouch to spring, omitting loud snarls. They are as harmless as kittens, however, unless Carl tells them to attack.

Sylia Sidney also has a brave protector in her dog. It is a Dobermann Pinscher who refuses to let anyone approach her unless she gives the word.

DO STARS EVER GET OPPORTUNITY

To Be Camera Shy?

The hobby of getting one's self photographed has, we surmise, been sadly on the decline. Since the advent of the radio, the movies and the bridge craze, which has now become normal but takes up as much time as ever, the old family album is no more dragged out to stimulate and delight the casual guest. There isn't the heavy interchange of cabinet photographs that there was formerly.

Some of us don't know what we look like unless through a glance at the mirror or at the paper when we get arrested or run for office, or our pooch has done us the proud honour to win the mongrel prize at the Dog Show. Some quite prominent citizens haven't a photograph to their name, outside of some snapshots except one taken in next to nothing on a bearskin rug at the age of 20 months.

Plenty of photographs is good for the ego. It cramps that inferiority complex and makes one an extrovert, like Bernard Shaw. We wonder what 3 year old Annette Corrine Avers, of Portland, Wisconsin, will turn out to be. She has been photographed by her father every day since she was born. Then there are those Dionne quintiplets, not least among God's gift to the film industry.

But they are, after all, just amateurs. Baby LeRoy, that rank professional, knocks the quins off their perch with the record of having been photographed 16,264 times since he turned to acting with Chevalier at the age of 30 months. This doesn't include the numbers of times the movie cameras have clicked on him. He is the most photographed child in history, outranking even Jackie Coogan, Jackie Cooper and Shirley Temple.

It is just a chore to Baby LeRoy to whom the cameraman is more familiar than his nurse. And he might as well make hay while the sun shines, because no adult male outside of a Dictator, will ever get photographed so often as a female movie star.

Like Carole Lombard, for example, the most be-clicked person in Hollywood. She is Paramount's ranking lady with the aggregate of chic, dash, face, personality and limbs that crash infallibly into the fashion pages.

In 1935 she was photographed 1136 times. Wearing mink, velvet, silk, cotton, summer hats, winter hats, sun-bonnets, veils, gloves, shoes and what not. She gets photographed on the average of ten times a day, doing lightning changes of garb and makeup in Paramount's photo gallery. This hide-away has five cameramen who do nothing but take these still pictures. Here is a funny thing we learned there. These men are all portrait specialists, the kind who in New York would have a Park Avenue clientele and yet they never get their own photographs taken. It's difficult when they have to make thousands of the same girl every year. So every two or three days they switch around, to get subtle variations.

Put a girl in a pose, bolt the camera to the floor, and let five cameramen snap and develop a plate—and all results are different. Nobody knows why.

Claudette Colbert is a close runner-up to Miss Lombard. In the five years she has been at Paramount, she has heard the shutter click nearly 50,000 times.

Beauty doesn't interest the still men very much. They have had plenty of it in 1935, when they made a total of 1,320,000 negatives. What interests then chiefly is light effects and chemicals. They are artistic enough to win a prize now and then, but they have the detached minds of scientists.

Also they have to keep up quantity. Each year they make about 800 pictures of Bing Crosby to keep the fans satisfied, and about four times a day they have to photograph Jack Oakie. But Oakie claims he is going on a strike and grow a full-length beard—but in the end these photographers will probably have to photograph even the beard.

"While Parents Sleep" at the Regal this week.

THE SCREEN'S "MOONLIGHT BLONDE"

At The Regal

One of the many happy experiences in the new film "While Parents Sleep which was adopted from the daring stage success of that name, is the performance of the Enid Stamp Taylor as Lady Cattering. Miss Taylor's characterisation of a snobbish society woman in conflict with a shop-girl whom she accidently meets at a dinner party shows her as one of the most accomplished actresses on the screen to-day.

Enid Stamp Taylor is undoubtedly a new and unusual type of screen star, with features that photograph perfectly. She is a "Moonlight Blonde", that is the phrase which has been coined by the beauty-experts to describe the delicate bluish lustre in her wavy platinum-blonde hair. During the last 12 months, in addition to appearing on the stage, she has played in nine films, of which her latest, "While Parents Sleep" is probably also her best. Quite recently she has had the distinction of appearing in three different films showing simultaneously in the West End of London, "Gay Love," "Mr. What's His Name" (with Sir Seymour Hicks) and "So Your Won't Talk (with Monty Banks.)

STUDIO NOTES

From Hollywood

Marlene Dietrich seems to be setting another new fad—no makeup with street attire..... But, of course, everybody can't get away with that..... Cecil B. DeMille was exceptionally jubilant over winning on his first racehorse ticket..... he picked Polydorus..... because the horse was named after Cleopatra's minister of war..... Bing Crosby meanwhile is kicking himself for losing his horse "Uncle Gus" in a claim race a couple of months ago..... and it romped home a winner carrying someone else's colour—paying 17 to 1.... and it was the horse's first win.... Woe to these horse owners!

Frank Forest, operatic sensation now in Hollywood for the movies, moved into the Beverly Hills formerly occupied by Charlie Ruggles, and before that by Maurice Chevalier..... and believe it or not, but Frank found a small hole in one window and a bullet lodged in the wall..... Don't tell us Maurice or Charlie fought a duel!

George Raft's hair always looks slick.....sort of gives the appearance that he just combed it a minute before..... Guy Bates Post recently reported for work in "Reunion" for his first sound picture on the same stage upon which, 12 years ago, he made his first silent film, "The Masquerader"..... But a lot of things have happened in those past 12 years, eh Guy?

That was a lucky leap that a mongrel mutt made into Gary Cooper's car..... Gary took a liking to the dog and is planning sumptuous quarters for him in his new home..... Oh, for a dog's life... Robert McGowan is worrying about what will happen to his cutting notes on "Too Many Parents" if Film Editor Edward Dmtryk leaves the country..... Seems the editor is taking all his notes in Chinese, indecipherable to others, but very helpful to Dmtryk in learning the language.

Around Theatre & Film Land

WHAT IS KATHAKALI?

Some Explanations: Women Not Necessary!

(BL K. R. MENON.)

Vallathol has often been asked whether it would not be advisable to give a new tone and a new technique to Kathakali to suit the modern stage. The writer had a long discussion with the poet on this question of which the following is the sequel.

The critics who would have Kathakali modernised do not seem to have understood what Kathakali is, what it really stands for and what it would be if it were to adapt itself to modern theatrical conditions. Kathakali is not a drama nor a dance. It is essentially a "Natya" art with "Lasya" or dancing forming a minor part: It is an exposition of Puranic legends by a series of "Mudras" or manual signs and facial expressions, one of its main objects being the preservation of the ancient Puranic culture from the aggression of time of civilisation. If this is remembered any suggestion of innovation in its technique will appear to be meaningless.

THE MAKE-UP.

The first thing which the Kathakali critics wish to reform is the make-up of the players which they characterise as crude, out of date and bizarre. Here they invariably lose sight of the fact that the characters depicted in Kathakali are purely mythological and the less human their costume the more appealing. The "Puranas" themselves do not throw any light on this question except for a hint or two such as Krishna having yellow garments and Karna white and a close observe will not have failed to notice that Kathakali has incorporated even such remote indications in its make-up. Again, our Epic heroes are portrayed as Gods or demi-gods and to wish them to dress and act as ordinary men in an ordinary way is an anachronism and an absurdity.

Much imagination has been employed in the adoption of the present costume of the Kathakali players by the original masters of the art and recent attempts to make a change here and a change there have brought no results, being unpractical. The poet, therefore, is of opinion that, as the legendary figures are supposed to be eternal, there apparel should also be the same for all time.

SOLELY PANTOMIME.

"Why do the Kathakali players not speak?" is another question. Kathakali, as has already been pointed but, is a "Natya" art which claims to replace speech by pure "Abhinaya" or gesture and if Kathakali could do this the greatness of that art is established. Art should not necessarily be natural. What art is there in a man's walking or in his speaking although they are natural but if he begins to dance or sing there is art there though dancing and singing are not his natural features.

WOMEN UNNECESSARY.

Another suggestion is the introduction of women into the Kathakali company. This is not now done on two scores. If Kathakali is viewed purely from an artistic point there seems to be no reason to believe that a sprinkling of women will carry it any farther for the world's greatest artistes have all been men. Then again for men to assume roles of women is really greater art than for women to act as themselves. Also the Kathakali dance is too difficult for the weaker sex.

Vallathol would not sacrifice the true spirit of Kathakali by any of these modern theatrical adaptations. A great art connoisseur as he is, he is afraid that by commercialising Kathakali it will be deprived of its pristine sublimity to preseve which and transmit to posterity is his life's mission.

LEAP YEAR BRINGS HOST OF PROPOSALS

For Bachelor Stars

With the beginning of Leap Year, Hollywood's bachelor stars are beginning to receive more than the usual customary quota of proposals from eligible damsels all over the world.

Ranging from backwoods girls who offer to "cook and mend socks" to society belles who offer their fortunes in return for marriage, these proposals are pouring in by the hundreds.

"I am a widow woman, 33 years of age, with four lusky children", wrote a Texas lady to Fred MacMurray, "I know we'd have a great time watching them grow up. Please let me know your decision at once."

Another letter said: "I am 50 years old but look 38, weigh 207 pounds and noted for my jolly disposition. If you marry me I'll promise never to nag you and will cook the best meals you ever ate in your life."

George Raft received the following missive from a lady now in Winter quarters with a large circus; "Dear George—This is the first time I ever proposed to a man, but since it is leap Year I guess it's O.K. I am a circus strong woman and can lift 500 pounds with one hand. I would be just the person you need to look out for you in Hollywood where there are always so many pretty girls trying to flirt with the man."

Randy Scott's mail brought the following epistle: "We are twins and my sister and I have matched to see which one will marry you. She lost so please send me dollars 250 so that I can come out for the ceremony."

Sir Guy Standing is also coming in for his share of proposals. One girl wrote him this letter: "Dear Sir Guy, I am sure that you would make a good husband for me. I have always wanted a title, and although I live in the country, everyone tells me I would make a wonderful duchess."

AMATEUR NIGHTS

As a novelty attraction, Amateur Competitions will be held on Saturday and Sunday nights with the 10 p.m. show only, at which the pick of Bombay's amateurs will appear on the stage in songs, dances and instrumental items. Prizes will be given away to the best.

"Hi Gaucho" at the Capitol.

"HI GAUCHO"

At The Capitol

All the gay charm, the romantic excitement and haunting melody which constitute this satisfactory musical entertainment have been captured in the tale of wild pampas love, which is recounted from to-day in "Hi Gaucho!" at the Capitol Theatre. Set against the turbulent and colourful Spanish colonial period of the Argentine cattle empire in the early 19th century, "Hi Gaucho!" offers sumptuous eye appeal in costume, scene and spectacle to supplement dance drama and song. Beneath its tuneful sentimentalities and comicalities runs a strong adventure story to give substance to the way of a gaucho gallant with a provocative maid. Written and directed by Tommy Atkins, the tall spurs swiftly forward. In bold courtship, the horseman hero of the South American campo brushes aside family feud and class convention to win the Castillian senorita, who alternatively incites and rebuffs his advances. Obstacles are hilariously and suspensefully provided by the gaucho's father, ex-raider of the plains who has become rich and respectable, and the girl's mother who would betroth her to a weazened dandy of the Spanish court. Further complications, tense as well as comic, are provided by a bandit chieftain who shows up as a rival for the girl in the guise of the suitor the mother prefers. Much of the love making, after the gaucho manner, is done through dance and song, a particularly captivating appeal of the picture. The provocative tango, stirrup chant and serenade melancholy songs of the camp and the gay lilts of the cantina are brilliant creation by Albert Hay Malotte, who composed five special number for "Hi Gaucho" including "Song of the Open Road," "Bandit Song" and "Little White Rose." Two powerful choruses also interpret the melodies. John Carroll as the dashing, romantic gaucho is a new-comer to the screen. From the concert stage, he brings with him a beautiful baritone voice which effectively interprets some of the music. His charm enables him to handle a romance with the exotic Hungarian actress, Steffi Duna, with skill and jaunty assurance, and his grance gives sparkle and warmth to the tango he depicts with Miss Duna. John Carroll is "going places." The beguilding Miss Duna gives a sample of her dancing accomplishments in "Hi Gaucho," besides deftly carrying the featured female lead. The picture also marks advantageous casting of Rod La Rocque, he scoring decisively as the bandit chief and masquerading don. The able cast in this R-K-O Radio picture includes Montague Love, Ann Condee, Paul Porcasi and Tom Ricketts.

STARS PROVE

There Are Many Roads To Movie Fame

Just as there are more ways than one to kill a cat, there are a dozen or more routes to movie stardom.

Benny Baker, who is fast becoming an important movie comic, for instance, 'stogged' his way in. If you are not familiar with the expression let us explain that a 'stooge' is usually the man who asks the star comedian the questions so that he (the star) can give funny answers. When Benny started in pictures he was still doing his "stooge" act but now Benny claims he is going to take on a few "stooges" himself.

Gary Cooper, whose current role is opposite Marlene Dietrich in "Desire", hung around the studios endeavouring to get work as a draughtsman or advertising artist when his big chance came.

Samuel S. Hinds, veteran character actor, offered his legal aid to studios when he was handed a part in a picture.

Eleanore Whitney, George Raft and Betty Burgess are among those who danced their way in. Not forgetting Fred Astaire and Eleanor Powell, of course.

Larry Crabbe swam the gap to fame. He broke records at the last Olympics and Hollywood knew he could break hearts too.

Kent Taylor was an awning salesman, trying to interest the Paramount studios in his wares, when fame beckoned.

Marlene Dietrich, originally a concert violinist, took to the drama only because her hand was injured. It was during this 'rest' period that she decided to become an actress.

W. C. Fields juggles his way to screen success, using the art to advantage in his first small parts.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

WITH INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON

WITH INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON, (Annual Report of the Indian Students' Union And Hostel, 112 Gower Street, London W.C. 1.)

To visitors and students from India, the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at 112 Gower Street is well-known as an institution that has been doing a real service to the Indian student community living in London. Some of its manifold activities, as revealed by the handsomely compiled annual report, are:—

To provide or arrange suitable living accommodation for Indian students in London;

To provide opportunities for educational, social, religious and sports facilities for its members;

To afford facilities for Indian students to meet and entertain and be entertained by their non-Indian friends;

To make holiday arrangements for Indian students in Britain and on the Continent;

It is a proof of the institution's usefulness that since it was founded in 1920 it has had over 6,000 members who have made use of the facilities provided.

The report deals with the multifarious activities of the Hostel and Union during the year. The Union held debates, organized lectures, talks, socials, dramatic performances and receptions. Among those who were accorded a reception was Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru when he visited London in November.

The Hostel accommodated during the year 794 students which fact alone shows the importance of the institution in the life of Indian students in England.

"VEDANTA KESARI"

THE VEDANTA KESARI, Sri Ramakrishna centenary issue. Published by Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras. Price Re. 1/-.

The educated public are aware that the birth centenary of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa is being celebrated all over India and abroad. The report of the celebrations in New York and London appeared in the Bombay papers. It is, indeed, very remarkable that the savants of Europe, and America are whole-heartedly co-operating with the Central celebration committee of India in paying reverential homage to an unlettered saint of Hindustan. There must be something in the life and teachings of Ramakrishna which fulfils the need of our contemporary life.

By reading the centenary number of the "Vedanta Kesari" one gets an idea of the spiritual power of the saint, who is being acclaimed to-day by the whole world as the prophet of the harmony of religions. It captains appreciations by Max Muller, Marques of Zetland, Bergson, Sri Aurobindo, Mahatma Gandhi, Sadhu Vaswani and others. Romain Rolland, Sri P. S. Sivaswami Aiyer, Prof. Horrwitz, Mr. S. L. Polak have contributed articles in this number. Copies can be had at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay.

BOOK RECEIVED

History of India, By Sir George Dunbar, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 12s. 6d.

The Soviet Union, (International Publishers, New York).

Groundwork of Political Science, by P. C. Mukerji, (Bharat Publishing House, Calcutta), price Rs. 2/8.

Oriental Economist, (Toyo Keral Shimposha, Tokyo).

Temple of Spirituality, by Jagjit Sing (Sikh Religous Tract Society) Taran Taran.

V. K. Oza's Biography, by S. S. Mehta, (Haribhai Vijayshankar, Bhavnagar.)

Oil Paint and Grease Paint, by D. L. Knight, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 21s.

King George V. by C. E. Carrington, (Cambridge University Press), price 2s. 6d.

Norwayon £ 10, By Sydney A. Clark, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 5s.

Sweden on £ 10, by Sydney A. Clark, (Ivor Nicholson and Watson), price 5s.

Complete English Courses I and II, by K. Srinivas Kini, (Basel Mission Press, Mangalore), price As. 12.

Kalyan Kalpaturu (Bita Press, Gorakpur).

Shuddha Panchang and Varsha Bhavishya—1959, (Raghunath Shastri Patwardhan, Poona), price Rs. 1/8.

Tales of Bengal, by Santa and Sita Chatterji, (R. Chatterji, Calcutta), price Rs. 2.

Karachi Cotton Annual—1935-36, (Karachi Cotton Association).

Archaeological Survey of India—Annual Report, 1929-30 (Manager, Government of India, Publication Branch), price Rs. 28/4

Ahinsa: Bambgola (Guj.), by S. N. Panegar.

The "Young Theosophist"

The current number of the "Young Theosophist," which is the official organ of the All India Federation of Young Theosophists is published from Adyar instead of Bombay as heretofore. The issue will appeal to members of the Federation and to all those who are interested in Theosophy. The various activities of the Federation, and many aspects of the theosophic movement will be found detailed here, and as such it will be helpful to the brotherhood.

TRADITIONS OF ARABIAN PROPHET

"SAHIH AL-BUKHARI" Edited by Muhammad Asad (Leopold Weiss) With Text, Translation and Explanatory Notes. Part 1, Vol. I, size 11.4" x 8-3". To be had of The Arafat Publications, Srinagar. Inland price Rs. 2-8. Postage extra.

Muslims all over the world base their actions and conduct in life on the Qur'an and the example of the Prophet. Hence the Traditions, which record the sayings and doings of the Prophet, are almost as important to them as the Book of God. From early times attempts were made by pious Muslims to collect the Traditions of the Prophet, but those early pioneer works are now lost to us. The oldest collections that have come down to us are the Majmu'atu'l- Fiqh of Zaid b. Ali, the founder of the Zaidite sect (d.122 A.H.-740 A.D.), and the Muwatta' of Malik b. Anas (d.179 A.H.-795 A.H.). Next to these comes the collection by the Imam al-Bukhari (d. 256 A.H.-870 A.D.), briefly called the Sahih-al-Bukhari. It contains the most authentic Traditions of the Prophet. It is divided according to the chapters of the Fiqh (jurisprudence), for which the author had planned a complete scheme, though he did not succeed in preparing the necessary material of Tradition for all chapters. Hence some times we find in it only the headings of chapters without the traditions required for the purpose. Presumably the author waited to add them at a later date, but died before he could do so. Rarely has any traditionist shown so much critical acumen in sifting and sorting his material. It is said that during his sixteen years' wanderings he had collected over seven lakhs of Traditions, but out of this vast number only 7,397 were adjudged by him as absolutely correct. These again contain many repetitions, which, if removed, would reduce their number to 2,762. The stipulations that he had laid down were a bit softened down by the later traditionists, hence Bukhari's collection is regarded by the consensus of Muslim opinion as "the most authentic book after the Book of God."

A book of this outstanding merit has naturally attracted some of the best Muslim scholars to write voluminous commentaries on its contents. In Europe it was first published by Krehl and Juynboll, and Houdas and Marcais published a French translation of the Arabic text with notes and index. Great orientalists like Goldziher and Snouck Hurgronje have devoted their energies to the study of the traditions, but in some of their observations they have been misled by by their preconceived notions and by a sort of historical criticism which they would be loth to apply to the Christian scriptures. The writings of these two great scholars have had a deleterious effect on the minds of the present generation of young Muslims, who, having studied the Western methods of criticism, look askance at the labours of early Muslim scholars and doubt the authenticity of the Traditions. Right at this time comes the clarion-call of Muhammad Asad, (Leopold Weiss) who in his "Islam at the Crossroads" asks the Muslims of to-day to extricate themselves from the cobwebs of sectarian theology and follow the Prophet in word and deed. Having studied the Traditions for many years at Medina, the cradle of Islam, he has now launched upon the ambitious task of translating the "Sahih al-Bukhari" into English with explanatory critical notes, clearing the prejudices of Western scholars. Himself a Westerner and well-versed in their methods of criticism ,he is now fighting them with their own weapons and showing them where their fault lies. But for this interesting side of his work we must await his "introduction to al-Bukhari," which he is going to publish in the near future. We have now before us Part I of Vol. I of his Translation of the Sahih, which does much credit to his learning and erudition. The translation, itself lucid and clear, is accompanied by notes which afford a wealth of historical detail and in every place bear the impress of ripe scholarship. It is the first work of its kind in English.

So far as the reviewer is aware the author, whom he had the pleasure to meet about three years ago, has not sought public help for the tremendous work which he has undertaken. Single handed and with a remarkable courage he has has borne the heavy expenses incidental to such an enterprise. He has done this as a labour of love and in the belief that Muslims will rally to the word of the Prophet and readjust themselves to his noble ways. It is now for the Muslim rich, who have the love of the Prophet in their hearts, to patronise the selfless efforts of Muhammad Asad and thereby help him to bring his great task to a successful end.

U. M. DAUDPOTA.

WALKING FOR HEALTH

Some Simple Rules

A writer in "New Health" (March 1936) cites the following ten simple Rules of Walking, which, according to Prof. Leon J. Robinson of the University of California, make for health and happiness:—

1. Keep a good balance. This comes from feeling each foot touch the ground at three points, heel, ball and immediately behind the little toe. If your foot descends on only two points, it rests on ball and heel and soon this habit will force you to toe out.

2. Keep good posture, no matter how slowly or rapidly you may be walking. Good posture may be tested by standing against a wall as I have described. The small of the back should nearly or quite touch.

3. Let the heel touch the ground a fraction of a second before the rest of the foot descends. If too long a time elapses, the "hard" step will jar the body; on the other hand, if you touch the toes first, you are simply taking one position after another with the body dragging along in an effort to catch up with your feet. Rhythm in walking is impossible unless the heels strike first.

4. After the heel begins to bear the weight of your body, permit the forepart of the foot to come to rest. The fore foot includes both the ball and a point immediately behind the little toe. In fact, one test of good walking form is to feel some weight resting on the outside of the foot.

5. Do not "toe out." The foot should point straight ahead or actually "toe in" slightly. Thus, when the heel is raised, the fulcrum is the fore part of the foot, from great toe to little toe. In walking all parts of the foot, including toes, should do their part of the work. Remember, the foot is not rigidly attached to the leg like a hammer-head to its handle.

6. Move vigorously, somewhat as though you were trying to spring from one step to the next. In this way you will soon develop a sense of springy motion and find the hidden pleasures in walking.

7. Keep the body relaxed and limber.

8. Permit the hands to hang loosely, which makes for general relaxation, allowing them to swing in a small arc. This motion helps pull you along with less effort.

9. The rhythm of walking involves a rotary movement of the hips as well as of the shoulders. While the hips rotate toward the left, the shoulders rotate toward the right. As the right hip goes forward, the right shoulder and arm go backward. Then as the left hip goes forward, right shoulder and arm go backward. Thus each hip, as its power comes into play, braces itself through the counter-movements of the shoulder and arm on the same side. These balanced movements give power, economise effort and lessen fatigue.

10. Swing from the hip; do not merely kick from the knee.

GERMAN TELEVISION SUCCESS

The German central post-office of Berlin reports, in connection with the television experiments that have been proceeding for some time past, that, on the 12th of February, pictures were televised over a distance of 395 k.m. (25 changes of picture per second) quite faultlessly and by means of cable. This is the first time that pictures have been televised over so great a distance by wire, so that it is now a possibility that people will be able to see one another when telephoning.

Fulfilment Of His Dreams

Mahatma On Utility Of Exhibitions

Be Advertising Agents Of Village Products

Nation's Duty To Improve Villagers' Economic Condition

LUCKNOW Mar. 28.

Mahatma Gandhi, performing the opening ceremony of the Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, at Motinagar, this evening, spoke at length on the poverty-stricken condition of villages. He said that he was the most village-travelled man in the Congress, and he spoke from experience that a very large number of villagers throughout the country existed on bare subsistence that weakened them physically and mentally.

Continuing, he said that efforts had been made since the 1920 Ahmedabad Congress to ameliorate the lot of the villagers, and, lately, there had come into existence the All-India Spinners' Association, and the All-India Village Industries' Association, in order to find markets and help villagers.

FULFILMENT OF HIS DREAMS.

Gandhiji proceeded to say, villagers were not at all well off, and the nation's duty was to improve their economic condition. Exhibitions were the fulfilment of his dreams and the present Exhibition was organised under the auspices of both the above-named Associations.

He exhorted all present to act as advertising agents of village products. Proceeding, Gandhiji referred to the presence of Mr. Nandlal Bose of Shantiniketan, who was organising the Art Section, and said that Mr. Bose had revived the glory of Indian art. Before Gandhiji opened the Exhibition, Mr. Mururlal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, welcomed Gandhiji, and Mr. Shankerlal Banker spoke of the efforts of both the Spinners' and Village Industries' Associations, in organising the Exhibition.

Pandit Jawaharlal who is returning to Allahabad accompanied Gandhiji to the Exhibition.

VISITS ALLAHABAD ON 4TH.

Gandhiji will be staying in Lucknow for a few days, and expects to go to Allahabad on 4th April.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT LUCKNOW

Motors Down From Ajgain Station To Avoid Crowds

LUCKNOW, March 28.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here this morning, having motored down from the Ajgain Station near Cawnpore in order to avoid being mobbed at the Lucknow Station.

The contingent from Allahabad, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, is expected at mid-day. It appears that owing to last minute changes, the venue of the Working Committee meeting on April 6 and 7 has been changed to Allahabad, where Gandhiji is expected to proceed to-night accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal, but no decision has yet been arrived at Rajen Babu, who is due at Patna in a couple of days, will proceed direct to Allahabad to attend the Working Committee meeting.

Mahatma Gandhi is staying in a house on the bank of the river Gumti, but a special pucca hut has been built for him at Motinagar which he will occupy during his next visit.

If the meeting of the Working Committee is held at Allahabad, the procession in connexion with the arrival of the president-elect will take place on April 8 instead of April 5 as announced previously.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES ALLAHABAD TO-DAY

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

It is believed that Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Allahabad to-morrow. He will stay at Anand Bhuwan.—A.P.

JAWAHAR'S PROGRAMME

ALLAHABAD, March 28

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who left for Lucknow this morning will be present at the opening of the Industrial Exhibition and is returning to-morrow

He expects to finish writing his Presidential Address about the 5th of April and, thereafter, he will be busy with the meetings of the Congress Working Committee.

The Congress Secretariat will remain here till the end of the first week of April.—A. P.

Reason For Changing Venue Of Working Committee

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The reason why the venue of the Congress Working Committee meeting has been changed from Lucknow to Allahabad is stated to be that Pandit Jawaharlal wishes to spend more days in Allahabad with his mother. Mahatma Gandhi will be present in Allahabad during the Committee's meeting, and will proceed from there to Lucknow.—A.P.

RAJEN BABU GOES TO LAHORE

LAHORE March 28.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was accorded a rousing reception by a large gathering of Congressmen and students on his arrival this morning in connection with the 14th anniversary meeting to-morrow of the Servants of the Peoples' Society over which he will preside.

He was liberally garlanded and later motored to Lajpatraj Bhuvan where he will be staying.—

Patna Reception Plans.

A Patna message states:

A public reception will be accorded to Babu Rajendra Prasad, the out-going Congress President, on April 2 at the residence of Mr. Sachchidaand Sinha. A reception committee representing all parties and communities has been formed.—A. P.

DELIMITATION COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Assembly Endorses Report Of Its Committee

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The Assembly to-day adopted Pundit Pant's motion endorsing the Assembly Committee's Report on the Delimitation Committee's recommendations. All amendments were withdrawn.

The Legislative Assembly held an extra half-day sitting to-day to report. The President informed the House that he could not let the sitting go beyond lunch, and the debate must conclude by then, and it was agreed that the speeches would be limited to ten minutes.

Sir N. N. Sircar informed the House that he had sent telegraphically to London a summary of the Assembly committee's recommendations, and forwarded the full report by the air mail. He added that as an Order-in-Council would be discussed by Parliament in London on March 30, the House must finish the debate before the lunch to-day; otherwise really no purpose would be served even by sending a telegram. If, however, the debate is finished before the lunch, he understood to send through the Reforms Office, to-day, any resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant thereon moved: "That the report of the Committee appointed by the Assembly to examine the recommendations of the Indian Delimitation Committee be adopted."

A TEST.

Pandit G. B. Pant expressed gratification that the Committee had produced a unanimous report which, he hoped, His Majesty's Government would not spurn. He would look upon its acceptance as a test as to what importance the new Viceroy attached to the opinions of this House the Delimitation Committee had ormulated proposals in order to exclude men of robust spirit and facilitate the election of docile and pliable people, especially in the U.P. the proposals of the Assembly Committee aimed at securing freedom of vote and secrecy of ballot, and they had decided to replace the cumulative vote by the distributive vote.

Eight amendments were then moved without any speeches.

LOWERING QUALIFICATIONS.

Mr. S. C. Gupta's amendment lowered the qualifications for a landholders' constituency in the Central Provinces.

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji wanted the Secretary of the Commercial Association to function as the registering and returning officer.

Pandit Nilkanthdas, in his amendment, opposed the nomination to any Legislative Assembly.

Rai Bahadur Seth Bagchand Soni's amendment aimed at lowering the qualifications of Ajmer-Merwara electors for the Federal Assembly. Dr. F. X. De Souza gave a plan of the distribution of Christian seats in different areas.

Mr. B. Bajoria's amendment lowered the qualification for an elector or a candidate in the Commerce Constituency.

After all the amendments had been moved, general discussion followed. Sardar Sant Singh wanted secrecy of ballot and the freedom of voting in the Punjab.

Mr. Nauman made various proposals for facilitating the return of more Muslims representing trade, commerce, industry and landholders.

Mr. Witherington voiced the needs of tea garden labourers, both as regards seats and general qualifications.

Dr. Hutton pointed out that if residential qualification was removed in respect of tribes in Assam, it would prevent these tribes from getting the necessary education and producing leaders. He also objected to the Committee's recommendations relating to labour in collieries and oil-wells. He said in some cases labour was altogether non-Indian.

INCREASE MUSLIM CHAMBERS' VOTE.

Sir A. H. Ghuznavi said the Muslim Chamber of Commerce had no change of securing a seat in the Federal Legislature, and proposed that the Muslim Chambers' votes be increased to six, instead of three, or to adopt one of the alternatives proposed by Mr. N. Nauman and Mr. B. Bajoria.

Mr. A. C. Dutt pleaded the case of the Bengal Mahajan Sabha, and declared that this Sabha represented important inland trade and indigenous banking interests, and could easily be given a seat out of the two seats each for the Tea Association of the Calcutta Trade Association.

Mr. S. V. Chetty considered the income-tax condition for commercial seats as too high, especially for Madras, and proposed that the income-tax qualification be lowered from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 2,500, and in the case of registered companies to lower the requirements of capital from a lakh to Rs. 25,000.

SEAT FOR ANGLO-INDIANS.

Sir Henry Gidney wanted a seat for the Anglo-Indians of Karachi, and suggested an arrangement with Europeans for the purpose.

Mr. Gadgil spoke regarding urban constituencies in the Bombay Presidency, and also suggested the abolition of registration charges for University graduates.

Mr. N. M. Joshi suggested the redistribution of seats in both the Federal and Provincial Legislatures.

All amendments withdrawn, the original motion was carried, and the House adjourned to Monday.—A. P.

NO SURPRISE FOR RAJEN BABU

Subhas Would Prefer Arrest To Exile, Says Congress President

LAHORE, March 28.

When his attention was drawn to the "United Press" report about Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's decision to defy the proposed Government action if he was to come to India, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, expressed no surprise.

He said he could understand Mr. Bose's big heart and mental attitude of preferring arrest to being an exile for an indefinite period.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE'S MOVEMENTS

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The "Associated Press" has been authoritatively informed that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose did not sail from Marseilles by the "Viceroy of India" and no further information is available regarding his intended movements.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS ONE Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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12. TO BE LET.

To let for Hindus centrally situated healthy comfortable block, acc: drawing room, dining room, two bed rooms, verandah, westerly gallery, rent Rs. 95 only at 'Dharam Kuti' (Tukaram Buildings), Tardeo, Chikalwadi. Apply Block 7, 'Dharam Nivas,' in the same compound. (5838).

To Let—Rooms, Office, Godown in Mahabir Building, 71C-79, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay. (5828).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by U. P. Government. Early applications from Matriculates invited for admission to Overseer Class, Session 1936. No age or provincial restriction, but candidates will be selected. Final Exam. conducted by the D. P. I., U. P., Certificates recognised for Bombay Government subordinate engineering services. Prospectus Free from Principal. (5907).

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Alphabet to speed in two months Expert individual tuition in Shorthand & Typewriting, Insurance, Accountancy, Banking, Secretaryship, Correspondence, Commerce and Finance. Special arrangement for ladies. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33 Meadows Street. (5843).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents Stockists for Real Rose Toilet and Bul Bule Hind Washing Soaps in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Deccan and other parts of India. Apply P. H. Mansuri & Sons, Bombay 3. (5842).

Wanted for the Light of Asia insurance Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1913), Chief Agents and Special Agents in the Province of Bombay on very liberal terms. Only respectable and influential men need apply. Apply stating guarantee of paid for business to the Secretary, 4 and 5, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (2627)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

Silky Poplin. Very decent, soft & durable. A gift for shirts and other garments. Best for the price. Size 18 yds. by 27" Price Rs. 4-8. And extra superfine quality size 12 yds. by 27". Price Rs. 4-14 per piece. Post free. Money refunded if unapproved. The Textile Co. of India, Ludhiana. A 105. (5820)

WILL TAXI DRIVERS GIVE UP STRIKE PLAN?

Special Meeting Of Union To Consider Question To-day

An urgent Extraordinary General Meeting of the taxi drivers of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Bombay, to consider the following resolution:—

"That the Managing Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers Union resolves that while the Union sticks to its demand for four-anna rate and shall continuously agitate for the same, the question whether from 1st of April next, the cars should be submitted for passing or not at the required six annas per mile, should be left open for discussion and decision to the general body of the Union at its Extraordinary General Meeting.

NIZAM'S DONATION FOR VICEROY'S PORTRAIT

NEW DELHI, March 26

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has given a sum of money for a portrait to be painted of His Excellency the Viceroy after his return to England. The portrait, when completed, will be hung in the State Dining Room of the Viceroy's House, New Delhi, alongside those of His Excellency's predecessors in office.—United Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

Two of the following frequencies will be used:
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.) GSE 11.86 Mc/s (25.29m.).

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg. Pouishnoff (Pianoforte). Orchestra: Overture, Leonora, No. 3 (Beethoven). Pouishnoff and Orchestra: Concerto in Eminor, Op. 11 (Chopin). Orchestra: Suite, The Flutes of Sanssouci, Op. 88: (1) Introduction and Sarabande (2) Gavotte (3) Air (4) Rigodon (Graener). Overture, The Marriage of Figaro (Mozart).
8-45 p.m. Talk: "Conquest of the air: 6—the Significance of Air Power". Air Comm. J. A. Chamier, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
9-5 p.m. A Programme of New Gramophone Records.
9-35 p.m. A Recital of Folk Songs from Many Lands. Eve Maxwell-Lyte (Soprano).
Phyllis and die Mutter (German); Deglied Dutch (arr. H. Redman). Se amor mai da vu se vede (Italian) (arr. H. Moller). Gazte Dembora (Basque); Ya se murrio el Burro (Spanish) (arr. Rodney Gallop). Le cycle du vin (French) (arr. Gustave Ferrari). Gai lon la (French Canadian) (arr. D. M. Coates). Robin Ddiog (Welsh) (arr. H. Davies) My Little Brown Girl (Manx) (arr. Arnold Foster). Behave yourself before Folk (Scottish) (arr. D. M. Coates). Young Floro (Newfoundland) (arr. Vaughan Williams). Roving in the Dew (English) (arr. Butterworth).
Greenwich Time Signal at 10 p.m.
10-0 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary.
10-20 p.m. Pianoforte Solos.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 885 kc/s.

10-30 a.m. The V. U. B. Ensemble.
11-30 a.m. Light Music. Dinkarrao Amembal, with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m. Sitar Solos. Pandit Madhavlal.
5-30 p.m. A Selection of Gramophone Records. (South Indian).
6-0 p.m. "Udyacha Sansar" A Marathi Social Play. Written by Principal, P. K. Atre, M.A.
7-50 p.m. News in Hindi.
8-0 p.m. A South Indian Programme. Laxmi Bai with Veena.
9-30 p.m. News in English.
9-45 p.m. "Can a Doctor Tell". S. D. Vimadalal.
10-0 p.m. Ex-Service Band (Under the Direction of Mr. E. Stripp.)

Delhi Programme

SUNDAY, 29TH MARCH.
VUD 340.136 metres, 882 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Time Signal. Selected Indian Records.
2-30 p.m. Close down.
6-0 p.m. Time Signal. Banwari Lal Bhajans.
6-30 p.m. Violin. Kedara.
6-40 p.m. Banwari Lal. Thumris.
7-10 p.m. Sarod. Awawari.
7-15 p.m. Banwari Lal. Ghazals.
7-30 p.m. Anda Murghi. Mr. Nurul-Islam.
7-45 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Kayal Ragesri.
8-0 p.m. Harmonium. Todi.
8-10 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Thumris and Ghazals.
8-40 p.m. Sitar. Egyptain Nautch Tune.
8-45 p.m. Lachhi Ram. Ghazals and Pahari, Geet.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindustani.
9-30 p.m. Time Signal. News in English.
9-45 p.m. Doctor's Failures. Dr. Ruth Young. A Popular Concert.
10-0 p.m. The Hotel Marina Viennese Orchestra.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s.

8-36 a.m. Vocal Music (Bengali). Dhirendra Nath Das.
8-56 a.m. Miss Manickmala.
9-16 a.m. Sunil Bose.
9-36 a.m. Satyendra Nath Chakravarty.
9-51 a.m. Miss Indubala.
10-11 a.m. Instrumental Music Chhotey Khan—Sarengee Solo.
10-31 a.m. Review of Stage and Screen by Chitra Gupta.
10-51 a.m. SB The Miltary Band of the East Indian Railway.
6-06 p.m. SB Church Service Relayed from St. Andrew's Church.
7-21 p.m. A Classical Programme of Kheyal and Thungri Khem Chandra Prokash.
7-46 p.m. Bhishma Dev Chatterjee.
8-11 p.m. Munshi Ahmad Hussain.
8-31 p.m. Manju Sahib.
8-51 p.m. SB News Bulletin in Bengali.
9-06 p.m. SB News Bulletin in English.
9-21 p.m. SB Selected Items.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSN.

Constitution Of Presidency Body Framed

At the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference held at Baroda last November, a Working Committee, with Principal H. V. Hampton as Chairman, was appointed (1) to frame a Constitution for the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association before March 1933, and (2) to take all necessary steps to bring the said Association into existence before July 1936.

The Working Committee has completed the first part of its work and has framed a Constitution, the relevant portion of which, as affecting secondary schools and Secondary Teachers' Associations, is given below:

Full membership shall be open to local Secondary Teachers' Associations. Each Association shall be admitted to full membership on payment of a sum of Rs. 10 as admission fee and an annual subscription of Rs. 10 only.

In places where there is no Association, there shall be Associate Membership open to secondary schools recognised by Government or by the University on payment of an annual subscription of Rs. 5 only. (Interim Clause).

The objects of the Association are:

(a) To work for the adequate fulfilment of the educational needs of the Presidency;

(b) To create a strong organisation of Secondary Teachers in the Bombay Presidency and to advance and safeguard their academic, professional and economic interests.

Secondary schools and Secondary Teachers' Associations in the Presidency desiring to enrol themselves as members of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Association are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Robert Money School, Bombay 7. Copies of the Constitution also can be had of him.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Vyayamashala, Jubbulpore, the third anniversary of the Vyayamshala was held here with Dr. George D'Silva in the chair.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily 3 p. m., 6-30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

WARNER BROS. present
MAX REINHARDT'S Production of

"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

15 Famous Stars in Cast of 1,000

JAMES CAGNEY
JOE E. BROWN
DICK POWELL
ANITA LOUISE

Directed by Max Reinhardt and Wm. Dieterle

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

All seats, except As. 4 seats, can be booked in advance.
'Phone 21200.
Telephone booking is not accepted for As. 9 seats.
A B. E. S. T. Bus will leave the Royal Opera House for Colaba after the last show.

OWING TO THE LENGTH OF THE FILM THE DAILY MATINEE WILL COMMENCE AT 3 P.M. INSTEAD OF 3-30 P. M.

RUNNING AMIDST CROWDED HOUSES!

BLAZING TALE OF LOVE, WAR and WOMEN.

A Sensational Story of a Valiant who defied Fate.

JAYANT PICTURES'

TAKDEER

Starring:

MEHTAB
ALAKANANDA, MARUTIRAO, SHERIF.

Don't fail to see this thrilling drama

at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

NIZAM'S FLAG FOR BERAR

Agreement Reached On The Question Of Sovereignty Over Province?

NAGPUR, March 28.

"The Hitavada" understands that as a result of prolonged conversations between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India on the question of giving symbolic expression to the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar, an agreement has been reached by which the Nizam will be entitled to have an Agent in Nagpur to watch the interests of Berar, also that the Nizam's flag will fly along with the British flag in Berar and the heir apparent to the Nizam will be called the Prince of Berar.

The paper adds it is not known what decision has been taken regarding the Nizam's claim that his coinage, currency and postal stamps should be effective in Berar.—A. P.

"SAK'S ASHES INTERRED

In Parsi Cemetery At Brookwood

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, March 28.

After recital of prayers offered by Parsi priests, the ashes of Shapurji Saklatvala were buried in the presence of his family and intimate friends, this afternoon, by the graveside, in front of the Mausoleum of late Mr. J. N. Tata, in the Parsi Cemetery at Brookwood, 30 miles from London.

"Tribune" Trust Interim Receiver Order

LAHORE, March 28.

The order of the Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, appointing an interim receiver for the "Tribune" Trust on a petition of Mr. Ruchiram Sahney, one of the trustees, was vacated to-day by Justice Monroe who ordered that the records of the trust up to 1934 be sealed and kept under charge of a bailiff, and this record be available to the staff or Mr. Ruchiram Sahney when required during day time.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Treasury Bills Allotted At Lowest Level

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 28

Money Market: The unbroken flow of credit continues at the disposal of borrowers and the consistent reduction of bankers deposits as shown by the Bank of England returns in the past month appears to be offset by growing amounts in quarters outside clearing banks circle. In the discount section this week's average rate of 10 shillings which treasury bills allotted is the lowest level since May 1935. The decline is due to a portion of the issue being the popular end June maturity.

Foreign exchanges were again dominated by the weakness of franc necessitating very heavy support from the British control which held the rate at 75.04 until near the close when the support was relaxed with the result that the spot rate closed at 75.07, while discounts for one and three months forward widened to 1 3/4 and 3 13/16 respectively.

A. G. G. Of Baluchistan To Go On Leave

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sir Norman Carter, the Agent to Governor-General in Baluchistan, will be shortly leaving for England.

Mr. Wingate will officiate for him.—United Press.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
A 100—1 LAUGH WINNER
Your popular favourites the comedy three

TOM WALLS, RALPH LYNN ROBERTSON HARE

in

A CONTINENTAL INTRIGUE

"FOREIGN AFFAIRES"

with

MARIE LOHR BY BEN TRAVERS

A GAUMONT BRITISH PICTURE

TO-NIGHT ... ... *THIS WEEK*

SENSATIONAL THRILLING COMEDY

Dare Devil

(or JUNG BAHADUR).

Adapted from Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors."

Packed with Action, Gay Romance and Exciting Entertainment.

DAILY at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Sat., Sun., & Holidays Extra Show at 2-45 p.m.

SUPER CINEMA

Charni Road Junction.

SUPERB TAMIL TALKIE

GULE BAKAVALI

produced by Tamil Nadu Talkies and featuring

MISS T. P. RAJALAKSHMI
MR. V. A. CHELLAPPA IYER
MR. M. S. RAMACHANDRAN

at your favourite Talkie

PLAZA

On SUNDAY, 29th March in MORNING at 10-30 A.M.

PARIS IN ALL ITS GAIETY!

Brought to you with glorious girls and matchless music!

MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER

in United Artists super comedy

"FOLIES BERGERE"

de Paris, at

PLAZA

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW
3-30, 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

NEW GAMING ACT

C. I. D. Arrest Astrologer Doing Business In Girgaum

An astrologer-cum-palmist, who was also doing business in selling "sure and certain" tips on American futures, was trapped yesterday by the Bombay C.I.D. under the new Gambling Act.

Mangaldas Chaturbhai, the seer in question is carrying on business at Girgaon near Majestic Cinema under the name and style of the "Western American Cotton Bureau".

The C. I. D. raided the place on Friday evening and Mangaldas was arrested under the new Gaming Act.

FOR COOL COMFORT...

INDIANESE SILKS

INDIANESE IS Indian. Made of silken yarn from Kashmir, these fabrics are famous for their exquisite shades and rich feel. They are not expensive. Why not ask to see them at

Mimosa,
145, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Sole Selling Agents:
POHOOMULL BROS. (INDIA.)
Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Two Deserving Societies

During the week, the Children's Aid Society and the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society held their annual meetings under the presidency of Lord and Lady Brabourne respectively. These are two of the most deserving institutions in the city, and they are doing yeoman's service in the cause of the helpless young. The Children's Aid Society has registered great progress during the year. There was a record number of new admissions, and the amalgamations of the City and Suburban Societies has been a great step forward in the right direction. Thanks to the generous donation of Mr. R. M. Bhatt, the Society has also been able to build a special Remand Home for Girls, which was a long-felt want. The Governor in his presidential speech, foreshadowed the extension of the Children Act to all the districts of the Presidency, which will no doubt constitute a great advance in the solution of the problem of juvenile delinquents.

Infant Welfare Society

The Infant Welfare Society, though it has never cared for the lime-light, is perhaps the greatest friend of the mother and the baby alike, of the poorer classes in the city. Lady Brabourne in her address paid a well-deserved tribute to the society for its excellent record of work. Among the multifarious activities of the society, may be particularly mentioned its antenatal clinics and anti-venereal clinics. The fact that the infant mortality rate amongst the babies on the society's registers should be less than one per cent. as contrasted with the high percentage for the general population is, indeed, a most remarkable achievement.

Bombay's Success

Bombay's victory over Northern India in the semi-final match of the Ranji Cricket Championship, by the narrow and almost sensational margin of twelve runs, has placed her in a strong position indeed. There is now every prospect of her retaining the Trophy, for the second year in succession. The result of the final between Bombay and Madras will, of course, be fairly apparent by the time these lines are read. One cannot help remarking however, that public interest in the Championship matches, which ought to be once for all recognised as the premier Tournament in the country has practically petered out, thanks to the bungling of the Central Cricket Board.

Delhi Decisions

The momentous meeting of the Congress Working Committee has concluded, and the various leaders have dispersed from Delhi to reassemble again at Lucknow on the eve of the Congress session. These preliminary talks have no doubt helped a good deal to clarify the situation, and to evolve a clear-cut programme for future guidance, though the main issue regarding office acceptance is yet pending. The resolutions adopted by the Working Committee which have been published, point to a re-orientation and revitalisation of the Indian National Congress. Especially the decision to develop closer association between the people and the Congress organisations throughout the country will be widely welcome. A committee is suggested for the change of the Congress constitution to this end, and to make the Congress "a joint-front of all anti-Imperialist elements in the country." If one may say so, the hand of the President-elect is clearly indicated in both the spirit and the wording of this resolution, as also in that recommending the creation of a foreign department of the A.I.C.C. An indirect and extremely welcome result of the Delhi meeting has been that Mahatmaji will now probably be prevailed upon to attend the Congress session.

Exciting Week

It has been a very exciting week, indeed, for the Legislative Assembly. The Opposition scored victory after victory, culminating in the unceremonious rejection of the recommended Finance Bill by the overwhelming majority of 68 to 57 votes. It was the only self-respecting reply the Assembly could give to Government's continued flouting of the popular will, and it is notable that only five elected members voted with Government, even the two Bombay Knights remaining neutral. Apart from the successful cut motions, Government sustained a most deserving defeat over the adjournment motion relating to Mr. Subhas Bose. The ban on the distinguished son of India is one of the most high-handed actions of the Government of India, and the Assembly's verdict will be warmly applauded throughout the country.

Three important bills were also introduced during the week, the most prominent among them being that amending the Indian Company Act. Much thought and labour has been devoted to this far-reaching legislation, and it is calculated to remove many of the present anomalies and shortcomings. The long-awaited Ottawa debate was again, initiated on Thursday with the motion of the Commerce Member for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the Pact. Four non-official amendments are tabled and inspite of it being the fag-end of the session, considerable interest has been engendered in the debate, which is of course very natural.

The New President

The main item of interest for members of the Bombay Legislative Council has been the election of the new president. A number of candidates had originally entered the field, but though their number ultimately narrowed down to three, it was practically impossible to make any forecast of the result. Dr. Ambedkar was eliminated in the first round, and Mr. Husseinali Rahimtulla triumphed in the second over R. B. Navle, who was the non-Brahmin-cum-Government nominee. The result though it might surprise not a few, is really revealing. The new president is already seasoned in public service, and his career in the Bombay Corporation,—which has once again presented a Speaker to a legislature—has been highly creditable to him. The only other matter of note during the week has been the 'killing' of the Bakhale Bill, which however, was in keeping with the reactionary traditions of our legislature.

HOCKEY NOTES

(Continued from page 19).

our umpires but I wonder if it could be taken up. When a third class or second class umpire is given a match in the most important tournament—the Aga Khan, two first class umpires should be deputised to see them in action and at the end of the match they should be told their chief faults. Of course, this will only be possible if umpires want to learn from better men, and not think it humiliating to be told!

Before ending I want to tell the B.P.H.A. Umpires' Board to hold regular examinations, both theoretical and practical, before admitting any new recruits. If this is not done umpiring will never be of a standard worth the name of our great city.

KIDDIES TO PAY

My attention was attracted by a notice appearing at the entrance of the first enclosure on the Aga Khan ground and was a bit surprised to read that in future children would have to pay half rates and sit on the benches in front. It is quite in order to make children above six or seven to pay but how about the kiddies? I have seen that a tiny tot, who can occupy a parent's lap, has been asked to pay. Even the Railway and the Tramway allow kiddies free of charge if so, why not the Bombay Gymkhana?

Y. M. P. A. MOURNS LOSS OF SIR D. WATCHA

The Managing Committee of the Young Mens' Parsi Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. Petigara (solicitor), passed the following resolution at this last meeting.

"This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Young Mens' Parsi Association mourns the loss of Sir Dinshaw Edulji Watcha, India has become poorer by the death of this distinguished politician and great patriot."

It was decided to forward this resolution to the family of the deceased.

BHARATIYA SAHITYA PARISHAD POSTPONED

At the suggestion of Mahatma Gandhi and Babu Rajendra Prasad the proposed Bharatiya Sahitya Parishad which was to be held on 3rd and 4th April 1936 has been postponed to 24th and 25th April and will be held at Nagpur instead of at Wardha.

Invitees are requested to communicate their date of arrival to Sjt. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar at Maganwadi, Wardha.

The final programme will be published in the press.

THE
Bombay Chronicle
SPECIAL
Congress Number
SUNDAY, 12th APRIL, 1936.
FULL OF
INTERESTING ARTICLES
PICTURES
TWIN COLOURED PHOTO OF
Pt. JAWAHIRLAL NEHRU
NEW PICTORIAL PRIZE COMPETITION
LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME
AND MANY MORE ATTRACTIONS
REGISTER ADVANCE ORDERS
ADVERTISE IN IT FOR GOOD RESULTS.
PRICE ANNAS 2 PER COPY
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 7, 1992
Muslim: Mohurrum 5, 1354
Parsi: Meher 25, 1305
Hightide: 4-00 17-25
Lowtide: 10-13 —
Sunrise: 6h 36m
Sunset: 6h 52m
Journalists' Association 'At Home' to Sir Stanley Reed, 5-30 p.m.

Monday, March 30.

Bombay Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-10 p.m.

Tuesday, March 31.

Ram Navmi, Public Holiday. Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Spring Meeting, Last Day.

Wednesday, April 1.

Municipal Corporation 5-10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

John Pascoal DeSa, father of Rev. D. DeSa. Funeral at Agashi (Virar) on Sunday at 4 p.m

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The seventh annual general meeting of the Swastik League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the V. M. Swastik Mandir

MUNICIPAL GIRL GUIDE RALLY

Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner will preside over the Municipal Girl Guide Rally at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Gilder Tank Play Ground.

S. I. CO-OP. CONSUMERS SOCIETY

Mr. K. L. Punjabi, Registrar of Co.-op. Societies will lay the foundation stone of the Building of the Society at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at plot No. 399, Telang Road, Matunga.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

HARIKATHA KALAKSHEPAM

There will be a grand Harikatha Kalakshepam on "Pathivritha Nalayani" by Brahmasree Gavai Vishwanatha Bhagavathar of Vaikam with Sreeman Meenakshi Sundram of Kumbakonam Mrithangam, at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the terrace of the B. P. C. C. Office Building, Congress House, when Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will unfurl the Flag.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the hall of the second floor of the New Extension of the Bori Bunder Station to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

The annual dinner will also be held at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, Mr. R. G. Pradhan will deliver a lecture on "Abolition of Untouchability" in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will preside.

'A' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of 'A' (Fort) Ward District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed at 28 Manordas St. Holi Chakla to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

The new Council will meet at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Foreign Affaires." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"While Parents Sleep." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Snehlata." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hi Gaucho!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.
CENTRAL—"A Tale of Two Cities." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Milky Way." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Three Musketeers." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dare-Devil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Takdir." Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharma-Ki-Devi." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Deccan Queen." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Devdass." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 3 and 10-0 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follies Berger." Daily at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Escape Me Never." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10-30 a.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. A. Garud will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS

The annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Halai Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The annual athletic sports of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Oval Maidan.

35TH BOMBAY SCOUTS GROUP

The 35th Bombay Scouts Group, (Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazagon) will entertain the public at the Camp Fire on school grounds at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Prof. V. G. Rao will preside on the occasion.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaon, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE

The 5th Nature Study Conference, will meet at the Secondary Training College, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Prof. P. R. Awati, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Kingly Science" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15

NATIONAL GUARDS FOR LUCKNOW

There will be an inspection Parade of the Bombay National Guards batch, proceeding to Lucknow at the Congress House on Sunday at 8 a.m. when Mr S. A. Brelvi will take the salute.

CO-OPERATORS' EXCURSION

The Co-operators' Excursion to Nohva Islands will be held to-day (Sunday) The steamer will leave Alexandra Docks at 8-30 a.m. proceed to Versova, via Cumballa Hill, Worli, Pali Hill, (Bandra) and Juhu. Return to Nohva at noon. The Co-operator's flag will be unfurled and there will be short speeches by prominent Co-operators. The party will then disembark at Nohva Islands. On board the steamer, a programme of Garba dances, Mimicry etc. will be gone through.

President of Bombay Legislative Council takes leave of the Council.

PUBLIC LECTURES IN VILE PARLE

Jain Munishri Mohanrushi will deliver public lectures at Amar Nivas, near Municipal Office (Vile Parle, East side) on "Atma Dharma" to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) and on "Vishwa Dharma" on Tuesday next, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Separate accommodation for ladies.

"HUSSAIN, THE MAN"

The third lecture of the Muharrum series arranged by the Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen will be delivered at the Jamiat's Hall to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Abdussami Khan 'Nakhat' will speak on "Hussain, the Man."

BRAHMAN SABHA

Mr. A. A. Mavlankar will deliver a lecture to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, Girgaum Back Road, on "Present Policy of the Managing Committee of Dakhshini Brahman Sabha and the new rules". Open only to members of the Dakhshini Brahman Sabha.

ARYA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. when Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma and Pt. Vijayshanker will deliver a lecture on "Arya Samaj Day" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi). Sjt. Nagindas Master, Sjt. Ranchhodlall, Sjt. Vallabhdas will also speak on the occasion.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "How shall we celebrate Ram Jayanti" at 9-0 a.m. (S.T.)

MARRIAGE PARTY ROBBED OF JEWELS

SHEIKHPURA, March 27

The news of how some rich Muslim ladies were deprived of their jewellery worth more than Rs. 7,000 while proceeding in a bus from Parawali to Jaranwala has been received here to-day.

The party was going, it is reported, to attend a marriage and had deposited their ornaments tied in a handkerchief inside the trunk but on their way the trunk was tampered with and the jewellery removed. One arrest has been made in this connection.—United Press.

RAMANUJAM SHIELD SEMI-FINAL

The semi-final stage has been reached in the Ramanujam Badminton Challenge Shield Tournament. The first semi-final between the Excelsior Club and the Democrats will be played on Sunday, (to-day). The second, between the Malabar Star and Kalyan Club, has been fixed for Tuesday March 31.

The Excelsior Club is playing for the first time in this tournament, having had the advantage of a bye in the first round and a walk-over in the second, owing to the failure of the Indian Gymkhana, Ltd., Matunga, to put their side in on March 22 due to unforeseen circumstances. The Excelsior, as at present constituted, are fancied as the champions of this Shield competition. The Democrats, a strong side, who beat the Tilknagar 'B' after a convincing display in the quarter-final may have to exert themselves a good deal to extend their opponents. Much, however, depends on the spin of the coin, and, with a favourable breeze, they are likely to bring off a surprise. In any case, the Sunday fixture is expected to prove an exciting one replete with thrills.

Play will commence at 6-45 a.m. on the Tilaknagar Club grounds, opposite the Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North) Matunga.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Horoscopes are being discussed by a group of members of the Society in their weekly classes held at Saraswati Mandir at the foot of Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

Those who are desirous of having their horoscope read are requested to attend from 5 to 6 p.m. every Sunday.

Mr. Babasaheb Phansalkar will read the horoscopes to-day (Sunday).

ISLAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The third annual general meeting of the Association will be held on Wednesday the 1st April at 6 p.m. in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall.

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Bombay Team Put Up 384 In First Venture

BAPORIA KNOCKS UP 90 IN FINE STYLE

Madras XI's Stand After Bad Start: Make 99 For 2

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 28.

In the final of the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship for the Ranji Trophy, Bombay resumed its innings at the Ferozeshaw-Kotla ground this morning.

The Madras bowlers didn't have much success to-day and at lunch time the Bombay team had put up the respectable total of 276 runs for nine wickets.

Baporia was bowled for 90 by Uttappa and Kalapesi was dismissed by Ramsingh for 13. Wadker and Jamshedji were not out with 58 and 3 respectively at lunch time.

Bombay continued their first innings this morning with overnight not-outs, Baporia 67 and Wadkar 3, and had added 99 runs more by lunch for the loss of two wickets. Ramchandra and Gopalan resumed attack. Baporia and Wadkar continued to play confident cricket, collecting runs mostly through twos and singles. Ramsingh came in place of Ramchandra, Baporia hitting him for a single with the second ball and put up the third century on the board. In the next over Uttappa took over from Gopalan and two overs later, another double change was rung, Ramswami and Ramnathan being entrusted with the ball. One over later Uttappa was again brought in place of Ramswami, and in the second over he succeeded in scattering Baporia's stumps with a yorker.

BAPORIA'S EXHILARATING SCORE OF 90

Baporia in his stay of three hours and 18 minutes, in which he collected 90 runs, gave a display of brilliant cricket. But for one chance which he gave just in the beginning he played faultless and exhilarating game. His 90 included nine fours.

Wadkar at this time was 41 and the total stood at 325. Kalapesi filled the breach. Constant bowling changes continued to be made. Ramsingh took over from Gopalan, Wadkar chopping him for four with the first ball, while Kalapesi hit Ramchandra straight for four. At 360, Ramsingh took his first wicket, scattering Kalapeshi's stumps.

Jamshedji was the last man in. Wadkar was anxious to complete his 50 which he subsequently registered with two, off Ramchandra, scored in 143 minutes. In the next over he sent Ramsingh to the ropes. He so far gave no chance.

BOMBAY MAKES 384

Bombay's first innings concluded after 15 minutes' play on resumption after lunch for 384, Wadkar being stumped by Chari, off Ramanathan for 64.

Madras Innings

Madras made an inauspicious start losing Thyegarajan at 2, and Ramaswami at 24, Kalapesi claiming both the victims. Krishnaswami and Gopal, however, associated and played bright cricket. Madras opened through Krishnaswami and Thyegarajan to the bowling of Kalapesi and Vajifdar. But after one over Vajifdar retired and Kalapesi took his end, while Merchant bowled from the pavillion end. In his third over Kalapesi accounted for Thyegarajan. Thyegarajan hesitated, and was out with a straight ball, which took his off bail away, the total for one wicket being only two.

Ramaswami joined Krishnaswami. Both were playing cautious game when Ramaswami was dismissed by the same bowler, off a swinger (24—2—10).

Gopal occupied the crease. Merchant bowled a maiden over, thrice completely beating Krishnaswami. Gopal opened with a single, off Kalapesi. Vajifdar came in place of Merchant. After the score board indicated 35 the batsmen opened out a little, Gopal gliding beautifully on leg.

DOUBLE CHANGE IN BOWLING

At 45 Vajifdar effected a double change, bringing Wadkar and Jamshedjee to the attack. Fifty of the innings was scored in 80 minutes, when Krishnaswami hit Jamshedjee for a single.

Vajifdar again bowled from the road end. Krishnaswami scored faster hitting Jamshedjee for four and two, Jamshedjee's over giving 10 runs. Gopal in the beginning did not feel quite comfortable with Jamshedjee's bowling, but being encouraged by Krishnaswami's example advanced sending his full toss to the ropes.

Jamshedjee was then withdrawn in favour of Baporia, who was treated similarly by Krishnaswami, who hit him for three to leg in the second ball. At tea Madras had scored 70 for the loss of two wickets.

Krishna Swami and Gopal carried the bat with 55 and 30 respectively when stumps were drawn for the day. Both played bright and faultless cricket, hitting all round the wicket, Krishna Swami displaying superior batting talent.

They have scored mostly through well-placed singles. A strong wind blew when the game was resumed after tea.

BOMBAY (1st Innings)

Hindlekar l.b.w. Gopalan ...	54
Kadri c. Krishnaswami b Ramanathan	83
Merchant b Uttappa	23
Mehta b Uttappa	1
Baporia b Uttappa	90
Patel b Gopalan	6
Vajifdar b Ramchandra	8
Khot l.b.w. b Uttappa	6
Wadkar st. Chari, b Ramnathan	64
Kalapesi b Ramsingh	13
Jamshedji (not out)	5
Extras	31
Total	384

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Gopalan 36, 13, 70,2.
Ramchandra 33, 4, 85, 1.
Ramsingh 27, 3, 77, 1.
Ramanathan 12, 2, 19, 2.
Thyegarajan 3, 0, 16, 0.
Ramaswami 8, 2, 16, 0.
Uttappa 25, 2, 70, 4.

SCORE:

MADRAS FIRST INNINGS.

Krishnaswami not out	55
Thyegarajan b. Kalapesi	1
Ramswami b. Kalapesi	10
Gopal not out	30
Extras	3
Total (for 2)	99

JAIN TEMPLE LOOTED

Burglars Carry Away Five Idols And Silver Utensils At Night

JUBBULPORE, March 28

A sensational burglary resulting in the loss of five precious idols of Jain Tirthankars and silver utensils costing a large amount of money was committed yesterday night in the Digamber Jain Temple.

It appears that the burglars taking advantage of the Choukidar's absence entered the temple from behind and after breaking open fifteen locks looted the temple freely. They also are reported to have made an unsuccessful attempt at rifling the big safe in which was kept the Temple's treasures.

Early this morning when the Pujari went to the temple he was taken by surprise to find several images and Puja utensils missing. He informed his co-religionists. The theft has created considerable sensation here. As a mark of protests against the incident the Jains are observing a complete hartal suspending all business.

The Police are making vigorous investigations.—United Press.

Scottish Cup Semi-Finals

LONDON, March 28.

The following are Scottish Cup semi-final results:—

Clyde 0, Rangers 3.
Falkirk 1, Third Lanark 3.
—Reuter.

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Occasional Comments By N. J.

Age Of Miracles

Few public questions must have provided a more piquant paradox, than the one which has been presented by the protracted controversy over the six anna vs. four anna taxi. If one hears the arguments of either of the parties for even half an hour, one feels as if one were walking with Alice in the Wonderland. Everything, indeed, is so topsy turvy. Here are the taxi-drivers who generally glower at you and make you feel like a cad, if you dare to ask for the balance of that rupee back, almost beating their breasts for being forced to take six annas instead of four annas a mile (note that the present rate is eight annas.) Here are the police not a few of whom seem to take a delight in harassing the taxi-drivers or gharry-wallas, almost taking a paternal solicitude in the latters' welfare and insisting that they accept the extra couple of annas. And here do we stand, I and you, the great police-pecked public, out of whose pockets the extra two annas are eventually to come, standing flabbergasted at this most unusual spectacle of mutual benevolence, and unable to sound even an interjection! And even those of us who succeeded in putting in a word or two were finally awed into silence by that magical graph, produced by some supplewitted police official, which has served—as far as police are concerned—as the very ace of trumps! And yet the taxi-drivers are protesting that they will go to dogs if they are not allowed to offer their services for two annas less, and talking of strikes and hara kiri! Verily the age of miracles is not past, and one only wishes that this most praiseworthy spirit of self-denial goes on spreading.

* * * *

Direct Action

While the hard-boiled taxi-drivers of Bombay are showing this spirit of renunciation, the Sadhus of this country seem to be on the war-path. They are showing unmistakable signs of truculence and aggrandisement, and recently in U. P., they plundered and pillaged a whole village which refused to comply with their demands. The men of the world and the men of God seem to have interchanged their roles, and thus the balance between good and evil seems to be miraculously maintained!

It is, however, difficult not to feel a measure of sympathy for those good Sadhus. Evidently they have found that the profession of godliness does not pay in this ungodly age, and instead of putting reliance in the Almighty, they have started upon a career of self-help in its most literal sense. Obviously they must have heard somewhere about direct action, and this seems to be their unsophisticated version of the same.

* * * *

Say It With Song!

After all the propaganda, counter-propaganda and protests of the last few years, the actual separation of Sind from Bombay has been affected in a most amicable and almost festive spirit. The scenes witnessed in the Bombay Legislative Council recently when the Sind bloc was given the official farewell, were reminiscent of a school social. A feeling of "Joie de vivre" pervaded in the Council Hall, and eulogies and encomiums were showered upon the departing guests from all quarters. The official and opposition benches alike joined in the 'bon voyage' and adieus,—the former out of a sense of gratitude, and the latter out of a feeling of relief at the removal of this legislative dead-weight. One almost begins to wonder now, whether the opposition to the separation of Sind was not entirely stage-managed and superficial. Not a note of regret or resentment is to be heard anywhere to-day. A few, of course, have reason to be profoundly thankful for this consummation! The farewell meeting in the Bombay Council will remain memorable for various reasons. It afforded an opportunity for 'all' honourable members to take an intelligent interest and to participate in the proceedings. Secondly the picturesque representatives of Sind had the honour of being hailed as the heroes of the piece, probably for the first time in their legislative career! Thirdly the occasion was marked by a poetical outburst, which I believe, must be altogether unique in legislative annals. Honourable members may occasionally quote a couplet or two to give colour to their speeches, but rarely must have a poem been specially composed and recited on the floor of the House, as a regular contribution to the debate. The emotions of the honourable member for Karachi were so deeply stirred that prose was but a poor vehicle for their expression. And so he had to say it with a song! What a pity that this cue was not followed by the Home Member, the Leader of the Opposition and the President respectively. At least they ought to have responded by joining in a chorus of 'For he is a jolly good fellow'. At any rate I hope, Mr. Gazdar's poetic "tour de force" will remain immortalised in the pages of our local Hansard.

* * * *

Bearding The Lion

'Bearding the lion'—whether in his own den or outside—is, of course, only an idiom, even if ever so expressive. No authentic instance of this feat ever having been performed, exists. A very near approach, however, was recently provided to literally illustrate the phrase. No doubt, the lion was only a literary lion, but a lion all the same, and the idiom will only gain in interest by the incident. The story of how G. B. Shaw had his beard pulled—not metaphorically but actually—by a Hula girl has by now gone the round of the globe, and none there is who has not got a vicarious satisfaction out of this tug at that venerable Shavian appendage. Shaw has been pulling the leg and plucking the ears of the world so long, that most of us have almost learnt to derive a masochistic pleasure out of the process. Few would ever have thought of paying him back in the same coin, and still less would have succeeded. The hip-slinging Hula girl of Honululu, however, did not care two hoots for Shaw's leonine habits. No sooner did she find that her guest had impudently torn away the customary garland with which she greeted him, than she seized upon his silvery mane and gave him a good shaking! Shaw's comment upon this outrage has not been recorded: probably he had temporarily lost his speech by this very unexpected contretemps. Let us hope, nevertheless, that in due time there will be a portly addition to our library shelves: Adventures of a Hula girl with a Lion's Beard.

* * * *

Another Lion Story

The origin of the following story is apocryphal, but what it may lack in authenticity is more than made up by its picturesqueness. A lion from a travelling circus, which was showing in Munich, made a bid for freedom, and escaped into the public streets. It's entry upon the highway naturally caused a pandemonium and people fled helter skelter for their lives. A certain unfortunate person was, however, cornered by the animal, and in sheer desperation tried to stave off the brute by his walking stick. A lucky blow, so the story goes, rendered the lion unconscious, and naturally the feat was hailed as a superhuman achievement. In spite of the prayers of the hero-worshippers however, the man refused to give out his identity. Ultimately he was prevailed upon to disclose his name—Isidor Goldstein. In the next morning's newspaper the following sensational headlines were found on the front page:—

ANOTHER JEWISH OUTRAGE
BRUTAL ATTACK ON DEFENCELESS ANIMAL.

Srimati Girjibai Kelkar, well-known Marathi authoress and President of the Thana District Women's Conference held at Palghar last week.

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52 S. J. FRANK, SURAT.
53 SHAH AMRUTLAL JIVALAL, Old Hanuman Lane, BOMBAY 2.
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167. MAHOMEDALI M. A. KATCHWALLA, BOMBAY 3.
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178. CHUNILAL CHAGANLAL, JAMNAGAR.
179 A.H.A. KHATRI, KARACHI.
180 S.R. IYENGAR, POONA.
181 DAMODARDAS LAKHMIDAS, BOMBAY 4.
182 JAISHTARAM PANDYA, BHUJ-CUTCH.
183 BHANABHOY SUKHA, BOMBAY 6.
184 R. AHMED. TIPTUR.
185 ESOOFALI EBRAHIM, Unwalla, BOMBAY 2.
186 TEHMINA FRAMROZE, SURAT.
187 BABULAL CHAGANLAL, BOMBAY.
188 R.X. BARRETTO, Parel, BOMBAY.
189 S.F. KUTAR. Tardeo Road, BOMBAY.
190 VIMAL B. GAWDE, Supariabaug, BOMBAY.
191 RUTTONBAI JAMNADAS, Fort, BOMBAY.
192 M.D. DESAI. BURMA.
193 Mrs. SIMANTINI MADGAVKAR, BOMBAY 4.
194 B.S. SIDHPURWALLA, MADRAS.
195 RAMLAL, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
196 G.T. GOGTE, THANA.
197 REHMANBAI ISUFALI, SIDHPUR.
198 JERABAI TAYABALI RANGOONWALLA, Bhindi Bazar, BOMBAY.
199 SUGRABAI BHAGURWALLA, NIMAD.
200 Mrs. G. BROACHA, PETLAD.
201 POPATLAL PURSHOTTAMDAS, Pydhownie, BOMBAY.
202 MAGANLAL JIWABHOY, Girgaum. BOMBAY.
203 L G SANT. POONA 2.
204 S.G. MAHOMEDALI, Bhindi Bazar, BOMBAY.
205 PURSHOTTAMDAS JAGMOHANDAS, Mangaldas Road, BOMBAY.
206 FRAM P. KHAMBATTA, Lal Baug, BOMBAY.
207 R.H. KHATRI, KARACHI.
208 AMINABAI AKBARALI MUSABHAI, SIDHPUR.
209 MARIYUMBAI SULTANJEE BHARUCHWALLA, SIDHPUR.
210 V. RATHNA KUMARI, MADRAS.
211 D.H. MERCHANT, BHAVNAGAR.
212 KUVERJEE NARAYANJEE, KARACHI.
213 VINAY WATCH CO., BOMBAY.
214 A.A. ADHEKARI, BOMBAY 9.
215 SHIRINBAI FIDAHUSEINBHOY BUNDUKWALLA, Bhindi Bazar, BOMBAY.
216 GOVINDJEE DHARAMSHI NANDHA, BOMBAY.
217 BHOLANATH NAGARDAS BHATT, VALA-KATHIAWAR.
218 VALABHBHOY KARSANJEE MASTER, BULSAR.
219 Mrs. TARABAI R. NAYAMPALLI, Forjett-Hill, BOMBAY.
220 SIBABHOY HIRA, BOMBAY 6.
221 A.M.H. PATEL, BOMBAY 1.
222 Mrs. JALOO K. PARAKH, Dadar, BOMBAY.
223 MAKAJEE NARSOJEE, BHUSAVAL.
224 TRIBHOVANDAS GOPALJEE, BOMBAY 3.
225 CAWAS E. WADIA, POONA.
226 A.J. CHAUDHARI, Girgaon, BOMBAY.
227 S. CRAWFORD, KALYAN.
228 T. R. HARIHANA SAMA, BOMBAY.
229 V. K. JOSHI, BOMBAY.
230 R. CRAWFORD, KALYAN.
231 D.T. DAWANE, Dadar, BOMBAY.
232 Dr. C. K. DHAIR YAWAN, BOMBAY.
233 GEORGE F. REBELLO, ANDHERI.
234 CHAMPAKLAL K. BAKSHI, BARODA.
235 MILLER SAM, Parel, BOMBAY.
236 W. G. CROCKER, MADRAS.
237 K. DATTATRAY, Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.
238 N. K. BANERJEE, Fort, BOMBAY.
239 ZOHRABAI GULAMALI, PALANPUR.
240 D.R. AVAD, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
241 MOHAN B. PUTHRAN, Parel, BOMBAY.
242 JAMSHED JEHANGIRJEE, BOMBAY.
243 Miss G. OLIVER, KALYAN.
244 Miss MOTI DARABSHAW C. KATRAK, Fort, BOMBAY.
245 VENKAPPA, Tailor, Fort, BOMBAY.
246 SHAH VADILAL MOHANLAL, BOMBAY 2.
247 THAKKAR MANGALDAS RAMJEE, BOMBAY 9.
248 K. C. DHARAMSY, BOMBAY 9.
249 A. N. KHUMBA. SIROHI.
250 PESI RUSTOMJEE BALM, Lalbaug, BOMBAY.
251 F. F. BHESANIA, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
252 ABDULGANI HASAM MYANURWALLA, Chakla Street, BOMBAY.
253 NAZLI GULAM HUSEIN, Walkeshwar Road, BOMBAY.
254 J. W. KERSHAW, KALYAN.
255 GULAMHUSEIN HAJI JUNESHI, Chakla Street, BOMBAY.
256 BEHRAM DHUNJISHAW MEHTA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
257 M. RAMNATH, MAHIM.
258 ISMAIL EBRAHIMBHOY LOKHUNDWALLA, PALANPUR.
259 R. H. SHAH, PANCHGANI.
260 SHIRINBAI G. Pydhownie, BOMBAY.
261 MARCELINO MENEZES, Sonapur. BOMBAY.
262 YUSAFALI ANTARIA, KARACHI.
263 JERBANU DADABHOY UDWADIA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
264 BADRUDIN G. KAPADIA, BOMBAY 2.
265 S. L. BHANSALI, Dana-Bunder. BOMBAY.
266 MULJEE LALJEE, BOMBAY.
267 ADAMJEE ABDUL SHAKUR, Godil, DHORAJEE.
268 NOORMAHOMED ISMAIL, BULDANA.
269 CHAGGAN MULJEE THODA, BHAVNAGAR.
270 KANCHANBEHEN DANI, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
271 G. V. DEGWEKAR, AKOLA.
272 C. D. DESAI, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.
273 B. K. HUKERI, BARSI.
274 A. R. R. SAYANI, Napean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
275 C. A. T. LAWRENCE, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
276 N. H. ATHALE, NAGPUR.
277 Y. M. PANDIT, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
278 K. K. ACHARI, RANGOON.
279 AKBARALI CHANDBHOY KAGALWALLA, Bhat Bazaar, BOMBAY.
280 ESOOFALI EBRAHIM J. GOLWALLA, Thabu Street, BOMBAY.
281 BALABHDAS CHAGANLAL MEHTA, Muljee Jetha Market, BOMBAY.
282 KHAMKAR KAZI & CO. Tardeo, BOMBAY 7
283 WARIYA LALCHAND HARAKCHAND, BHANVAD.
284 DHAYABHOY JIVANJI DESAI, Luhar Chawl, BOMBAY.
285 DAWOODBHOY ALIBHOY UNWALLA, Bhuleshwar, BOMBAY 2.
286 VASHA JEWAN WARDHMAN, CUTCH-MANDVI
287 SHANTILAL G. NACHAR, BOMBAY 4.
288 F. E. HUSSEIN, BOMBAY 3.
289 A. A. LAKDAWALLA, SIDHPUR.
290 AKBARALI S. NIMUCHWALLA Koliwada, BOMBAY 3.
291 M. N. MALIK, BOMBAY, 3.
292 S. M. NOORMAHOMED, Fort, BOMBAY.
293 SHERALI KARIM MULJEE, KALWA.
294 JAYANTILAL CHAGANLAL, GHATKOPAR.
295 MAHOMED AHMED KESHING, BOMBAY.
296 ABDULLA SULAIMAN, BOMBAY 3.
297 SHAH ANANDJEE GANGJEE, GHATKOPAR,
298 SAMSUDIN DHARAMSHI, BOMBAY 9.
299 JOSEPH FERN, BANDRA.
300. A. C. BULSARA, BULSAR.
301 B. ROBERT de COSTA, BOMBAY 1.
302 Mrs. SUMITRADEVI NERURKAR, Fort, BOMBAY.
303 MUSABHOY HAJI KARIM NOORMAHOMED, AHMEDABAD.
304 M. KRISHNA IYER, Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.
305 ESMAIL, BROACH.
306 AMUTAK B. DESAI, BULSAR.
307 HIRALAL C. LANEWALLA, BULSAR.
308 PAYAR JETHA GOPAL, BHUJ-CUTCH.
309 SAFIABAI TAYABALI RANGOONWALLA, SIDHPUR.
310 VAMANRAI J. VASAVDA, PATAN.
311 Mrs. T. SATYAVATHI, SECUNDERABAD.
312 SALEHBHOY IMRANALI, JUBBULPORE.
313 FATMABAI ISMAIL, ALIPORE.
314 BHANUMATHI MANHARLAL JOSHI, SURAT.
315 SHUDIALLY ABOO, KARACHI.
316. MISS J. BATLIBOI, Byculla, BOMBAY.
317. P. KARUMBAYA, Dadar, BOMBAY.
318. GUNVANTRAI V. DESAI, Grant Road, BOMBAY.
319. CHANIA VITHOO, BOMBAY 7.
320 S. M. S. HASSAN Fort, BOMBAY.
321. MANGALDAS VELJEE, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
322. NATWARLAL RANCHODJEE, BOMBAY 2.
323. KAMARUDDIN A. SHAJAPURWALLA, CALCUTTA.
324. R. L. KASTURAY Dadar, BOMBAY.
325. ISMAIL HAJI SHAKUR, JOTAPUR.
326. KASTURBAI, KARACHI.
327. S. V. NATHAM, Victoria Terminus, BOMBAY.
328. C. ISMAIL, JUNAGADH.
329. INDRAVADAN PARIKH. Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
330. R. E. DEVINE, Byculla, BOMBAY.
331 SHANTI KANTI & Co., BULSAR.
332. MAYFUJA SULEMAN, JUNAGADH.
333. FAJALEHUSEIN FIDAALI, UJJAIN.
334. R. V. JAJRI, BOMBAY 7.
335. HYDERALI FIDAALI, BARODA,
336. S. M. DIXIT, BOMBAY 4.
337 V MUHAMMADALI MAIRCAIR, TIRUVARUR.
338 ASTMOHAMED TOPIWALLA, BROACH.
339. DUNICHAND SERANG. Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
340. DEVENDRARAY, ANANDEAR, BHUJ-CUTCH.
341. CECIL SAMUEL, BILLIMORA.
342. BASHI , Bhendy Bazaar, BOMBAY.
343. DINBAI D. KAPADIA. Dadar, BOMBAY.
344. THAKKAR PURSHOTTAM BACHAR, Zavery Bazaar Bombay.
345 MAHOMEDALI HUSSEINBHOY NAKU. JAMNAGAR.
346. C. B. SETHI, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
347. I. P. JOHEN, Fort, BOMBAY.
348. DAMODAR SHANKARLAL, VIRAMGAM.
349. KESHERINATH S. MAHTRE, Dadar, BOMBAY.
350. R. V. KAMATH, Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.
351. BABURAO GOVINDRAO, BOMBAY 4.
352. AIMAI JEHANGIRJEE ENGINEER, Tardeo, BOMBAY.
353. E. DE LIMA, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.
354. MISS MIRA MUGVE, HUBLI.
355. NOMAN TAHERALLY BANDOOKWALLA, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
356. JETHI JIVRAM TULSIDAS, BHUJ-CUTCH.
357. JAGMOHANDAS D SETH, Gowalia Tank, BOMBAY.
358. OSCAR VASSOU, NAGPUR.
359. RAMZAN KHAN, HYDERABAD (Sind).
360. AVELYN D'SOUZA, JAMNAGAR.
361. ALIHUSEIN MAHOMEDALI BALA, Sinorwalla, BOMBAY, 3.
362. VISHNU R. KULKARNI, BIJAPUR.
363. MISS H. A. KHAN, THARAD.
364. K. R. KULKARNI, BIJAPUR.
365. THAKKAR DUNGERSHI TRIKUMDAS, BOMBAY 9.

366. MISS F. BOSE, SURAT.
367. Mrs. PATSEY FERNANDES, Princess Street, BOMBAY.
368. H. V. PATIL, JALGAON.
369. DARABSHAW, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.
370. J. NARANDAS, C. P. Tank, BOMBAY.
371. DHANSHIAMRAI AMBALAL PANDIT, ANAND.
372. DHARMABAI, POONA 2.
373. MANILAL H. BOTAD.
374. D. N. CHITRE, BARODA.
375. MRS. S. E. CRAWFORD, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
376. ISHWARLAL ASHARAM PANDYA, BARODA.
377. CHAMPAKLAL G. GANDHI, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
378. SALEMAN BHACHU, CUTCH MANDVI.
379. ARJAN CHAMPSHI, Bhat Bazaar, BOMBAY.
380. BHARAMBHAT RAUJIBHOY FALABHOY, NADIAD.
381. KESHARBAI VELJI, Fort, BOMBAY.
382. TAHERBHOY HASSANBHOY LOTIYA, GONDAL.
383. YUSUFALI KADERBHOY, UJJAIN.
384. CHUNILAL LILADHAR, Bholwada, BOMBAY.
385. MOHAMED A. PADRAWALLA, KARACHI.
386. DAYASHANKAR BHAVANISHANKER, Gaiwadi, BOMBAY 2.
387. VASANTRAI D. SHAH, BARODA.
388. RAJGOR KHIMJEE NARANJEE, BHUJ-CUTCH.
389. BHANUMATI J. BHAVSAR, BOMBAY 4.
390. BAKALY RAIMTOOLA ABHU, BHUJ-CUTCH.
391. KASAMALI KHANBHOY AMRELIWALLA, JALGAON.
392. PARAMSHUKH M. PANDYA, AHMEDABAD.
393. L. NARSHI TAYLOR, KHAREL.
394. BANSHILAL J. BHAVSAR, Khetwadi Main Road, BOMBAY.
395. S. P. SHAH, MUNDRA-CUTCH.
396. TEHMINA E. PATEL, SURAT.
397. DR. J. W. Rodrigues, ANJUNA.
398. A. C. DEGANI, SURAT.
399. D. DHARAMSHI BHANUSHALI, BOMBAY 9.
400 BHIL RANCHOD TRIKUMDAS. A Fitter, KARACHI.
401. P. YAKUB S. H. HINGOLI.
402. EYONNI VENKATA SESHAVA, Kovvur, MADRAS.
403. SHIRINBAI A. SUTARWALLA, BOMBAY 3.
404. K. R. KULKARNI, BELGAUM.
405. MISS GANGA DAVE, KALOL.
406. GANGABEHEN, DANDHUKA.
407. B. H. MANSUKHANI, KARACHI.
408. MANUBHOY MANGALDAS, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.
409. R. LAZARES, BHUSAVAL.
410. B. P. RAMACHANDER RAO, Secunderabad.
411. HARGOVIND HARISHANKER, JOSHI, MAHUVA
412. S. V. SWAMY, BHUSAVAL.
413. T. A. PINWALA, G. P. Tank, BOMBAY.
414. S. K. HANUMATHA RAO, SALEM.
415. L. F. DEVAGIRIKAR, HUBLI.
416. BHICURAO MAHADEV JATAR, JALGAON.
417. MRS. NARSINH, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
418. BADSHAHBAI, THARAD.
419. H. A. TAHIR, MADRAS.
420. JOSHI LAKHIMIDAS PARSHOTTAM, CUTCH-BHUJ.
421. SHIVJEE RATANSHI DEPALA, BHUJ-CUTCH.
422. MRS. M. Y. TRILOKEKAR, POONA 1.
423. J. L. D'COSTA, Nepean Sea Road, BOMBAY.
424. EBRAHIM KHAN MAHOMEDALIKHAN, Master, BOMBAY 8.
425. KEKI PIRAJSHAW DOCTOR, Thakoredwar, BOMBAY.
426. ZUBADABAI NOODIN, KARACHI.
427. JOSHI BHAGWANJEE PARSHOTTAM, BHUJ-CUTCH.
428. SHEHRY P. ANTIA, POONA.
429. SAJJAD HASANBHOY, PALANPUR.
430. AMBALAL PRANSHANKER THAKER, Park Town, MADRAS.
431. MISS MANY RODRIGUES, Procter Street, BOMBAY.
432. LACHMAN SARUP, UJJAIN.
433. KAMLA K. RAJWADI, BULSAR.
434. NAGARLAL HANUBHOY, BOTAD.
435. AMRITLAL B. PATEL, RANDER.
436. NARAYAN SITARAM GAJRE DHARAMPUR.
437. ANIROUDH PEL, JUBBULPORE.
438. M. MAHOMED AHMAD, AKOLA.
439. YUSUF A. MEMON, BHUJ-CUTCH.
440. V. M. EDLABADKAR, BULDANA.
441. FRED BARBER, RATLAM.
442. G. S. ATHAVALE, JALGAON.
443. TAHERBAI EBRAHIM, Nall Bazzar, BOMBAY.
444. M. E. JOSEPHS, BHUSAVAL.
445. JOHN D. BORGAI, GADAG.
446. RANGNATH RATHI, HYDERABAD.
447. SHANTARAM SHRIPAD TUGGERSI, ANKOLA, N. Kanara.
448. NARAYAN KRISHNARAO DIWANJEE, AMRAOTI.
449. C. I. VARMA, AMRAOTI.
450. T. B. RELVANI, SION.
451. K. M. PHILIP, BOMBAY 1.
452. THAKORDAS VITHALDAS DALAL, VIRAMGAUM.
453. A. G. KHAN INAMDAR, JALGAON.
454. F. NANABHOY, JUBBULPORE.
455. SAVJEE RANCHOD, AEMLNER.
456. HASAINMIA JHETAM, ALIBAUG.
457. G. V. NELOGAL, HAVERI.
458. A. G. SHAHUNA, SURAT.
459. JIWANJEE HARIBHOY PATEL, Fort BOMBAY 1.
460. SOLANKI MANSINGH BHAWAN, BHUJ-CUTCH.
461. LAXMAN NAGOJEE MISTRI, MALEGAON.
462. A. H. HILLU, BOMBAY, 4.
463. C. B. KARANDIKAR, BIJAPUR.
464. SHIRINBAI MAHOMEDBHOY HARARWALA, Bhusari Mohalla, BOMBAY.
465 AHMED SULEMAN KHATRI, KARACHI.
466 HARAKHLAL MANISHANKER, MANAVADAR.
467 Dr. KHIMJEE KALYANJEE KOTHARI, MADHAPUR.
468 SHAMJEE NARAN CHAWHAN BHAVNAGAR.
469 FIDAALI AKBARALI RANGWALLA, BOMBAY 3.
470 ABDULAKHA ABDAREMANKHAN, JUNAGADH.
471 FATEMA F. BAXAMUSA, NAGPUR.
472 SHAH KHIMJEE RATANSHI, BHELSHA.
473 SHAMALDAS JAGMOHANDAS, THANA.
474 SHANKARLAL KESHAVLAL DAVE, BARODA.
475 HAJEE RAZAK HAJEE HASAM, GONDAL.
476 GULAMGOS MAKKAJEE SANWALA, BANDRA.
477 MAGANLAL LALDAS, HALER.
478 BARBAR LADHABHOY NATHOOBHOY, BAHERPUR.
479 TRIKUMDAS PERAJ, Khan Bazzar, BOMBAY.
480 MRS. DHUNMAI RUSTOMJEE TAVADIA, Lalbaug, BOMBAY.
481. PRAGJEE VASTABHOY, KARACHI.
482 HATIM T. MAMULA, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.
483. BEGUM BADSHAW, MADRAS.
484 SIDDIK A. PANWALLA, JUNAGADH.
485 ABBASBHOY FIDA ALI, GODHRA.
486 FIDAHUSEIN JAFFERJEE, DOLTA, DHORAJEE.
487. MODKU KANU MUNSHI, GONDYA.
488. VOHRA RAJABALI KAMRUDIN, DHORAJEE.
489. DOM. M. PEREIRA, Mazgaon, BOMBAY.
490. TAYABALI MULLAN MOHAMEDALI PALANPURWALLA, JUBBULPORE.
491. BABULAL KHIMCHAND ZAVERY, SURAT.
492. ABDEALI A. KATAWALLA, PALANPUR
493. MOHAMED CASSIM, RATNAPURA.
494. RANCHODJEE JOGIBHOY, NANDARBAR.
495. ABDUL RAHIM H. S. NOORANI, BOMBAY 3.
496. PARSHOTTAM GOKALBHOY, KARACHI.
497. D. M. PATHAK, VISAVADAR.
498. RAHIMTULLA AHMDULLA MULLAN, SURAT.
499. SABNIS JOHN, AHMEDABAD.
500. K. H. KAPADIA, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
501. MANEKSHANA HORMUSJEE DINSHAWJEE, BULSAR.
502. ABDULLABHOY JAFFERJEE KOTRIWALLA, Cutch MANDVI.
503. A. R. SIDHPURWALLA, Palton Road, BOMBAY.
504. DARA P. KHAMBATA, Lalbaug, BOMBAY.
505. ADI B. PATEL, Dadar, BOMBAY.
506. PANACHAND V. RANCHOD RAIPUR.
507. SORAB MERWAN IRANI, NANDED.
508. MAHOMEDHUSEIN SARAFALI, Khokha Bazaar, BOMBAY.
509. SHRIMATI LAXMIBEHEN DEVDUTT MASTER, DAKOR.
510. K. D. IRANI BOMBAY.
511. PYARELAL VARDHAJEE KURLA.
512. BILKISBAI SALEHBHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
513. ADEKABAI SALEHBHOY CHUNAWALLA, PALANPUR.
514. SITARAM RAMKISHAN RAJARAM, HYDERABAD.
515. ALIMAHOMED KHANALIBHOY, UJJAIN.
516. TAYABALI HASANALI SAHIGAR. KARACHI.
517. K. D. RAOTE, Worli, BOMBAY.

Correct Solution

Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations	Illustrations
A	2	J	16
B	17	K	8
C	13	L	9
D	7	M	15
E	3	N	18
F	4	O	12
G	5	P	6
H	11	Q	14
I	10	R	1

Germany In Throes Of Election Fever

46 Million Voters: 1035 Candidates To Contest 661 Reichstag Seats

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 28.

The electorate for to-morrow's election is about 46 million. It is unlikely that the results will show anti-Nazi minority of over ten per cent. The absence of Jews disfranchised since the last election will be compensated for by participation of the Saarites. As in previous elections, special arrangements will enable Germans living outside the Fatherland to vote.

Not only will German ships be transformed into polling stations in many parts of the world, but special trains will bring German voters from other countries over the Frontier.

VOTERS TO BE ENTERTAINED.

This will be welcomed by members of the Nazi Party and entertained after voting with concerts and Nazi propaganda films. In view of the increase in the size of the electorate the new Reichstag is likely to be slightly larger than the present one numbering 601. Each Deputy gets the annual salary of about £640, despite the purely nominal character of his legislative labours. Candidates for the election total 1,035.

FEEBLE OPPOSITION

An earlier message, dated Berlin March 27th stated:

"The election campaign now ending can be described as 'the Alice in Wonderland Election.'

Though there is only one party in the field and only votes in favour of this party are valid, the polling will be preceded by probably the most intensive election campaign ever known anywhere.

Herr Hitler alone has made ten election speeches and one or more Cabinet members, visited practically every part of the country. Cinema, wireless, newspaper and poster appeals and a continual stream of motor vehicles barges the railway locomotives. Display of slogans and huge portraits of Herr Hitler are erected in railway stations.

INTENSIVE PERSONAL CANVASSING.

Personal canvassing is very intensive. Many voters believe that the votes are liable to be controlled and they must vote "yes" to be on the safe side. The belief does not appear to be well-founded, but it is likely to have considerable effect, especially, in rural districts.

Although covert opposition to Nazis is revealed by acts such as tearing down of election posters, it is anticipated that the Nazi majority will again be about 90 per cent."—Reuter.

FLOATING POLLING STATION FOR NAZI VOTING

(Special Cable.)

ALEXANDRIA, March 28.

Over 1,000 Germans from all parts of Egypt are to-morrow boarding the pleasure cruiser "Genera Von Steuben" which has been transferred into a floating polling station. When the liner has passed the three-mile limit, the Germans will record votes which will be counted by an Electoral Commission, consisting of the ships' officers, and the result of the poll will be wirelessed to Germany.

COLOGNE'S ROUSING WELCOME TO HITLER

(Special Cable.)

COLOGNE, March 28.

Herr Hitler was received with frantic enthusiasm by enormous crowds from all parts of the Rhineland on his first visit since remilitarization. The town was in gala attire. In a brief speech the Fuehrer thanked the Rhinelanders for all the miseries suffered by them in the past for the sake of Germany.

Anti-Smuggling Experts At Wits' End

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, March 28.

The present system of fighting the illicit drug traffic has broken down entirely states Mr. H. A. Lyall, Chairman of the League's Permanent Central Opium Board reporting on the Board's work.

Mr. Lyall bases his contention on the comparison between the infinitesimal seizures of drugs in North America and the total number of addicts in the United States and Canada officially stated to be 120,000 and 8,000 respectively.

He points out that drug addicts are not confined to these countries and it is the inevitable conclusion that clandestine factories producing many tons annually exist somewhere.

He says that it is admitted that smuggling cannot be stopped without measures calculated to choke legitimate trade.

American Unemployment On The Increase

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Official figures of American unemployment during last month indicate a slight increase over January at 9,848,000 but this total is still well below that for February last year.

Death Sentences Commuted

SOFIA, March 28.

The death sentences passed on Veltcheff and Standchev have been commuted to life imprisonment.—Reuter.

(A Sofia message of February 22 last announced that "death sentences were passed on Colonel Damian Veltcheff leader of the plot to overthrow Government and force the King to abdicate and Mr. Standchev. Two others were sentenced to ten years and eight to eight years' imprisonment. Thirteen were acquitted, including M. Todoroff, former Minister of Finance, and Gen. Zaimov.")

Checking World Copper Production

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 28.

Some credence is given both in London and New York to the rumour that discussion is impending on the question of international curtailment of production of copper.

EMPEROR'S ARMY SHIFTS ITS BASE

ADDIS ABABA, March 27

miles to the east of Gondar, thus

The Emperor with the mass of his army has moved from Khoram to a point near Sokota, 100 strengthening the strategic position.—Reuter.

Bombing Of Ambulance Denied

ROME, March 28.

It is officially denied that Italian aeroplanes bombed the Swedish ambulance at Gobba reported yesterday.—Reuter.

Further Italian Progress On Northern Front

ROME, March 28.

Marshal Badoglio reports further progress in connection with the occupation of the Walcait region on the western sector of the Northern Front.

The strong position of Bircutan was captured yesterday. Together with Casta already taken, this assures control of the whole region.—Reuter.

IL DUCE'S MEN STILL AT IT

Swedish Ambulance On Southern Front Bombed

ADDIS ABABA, March 27

The Swedish Ambulance on the Southern Front is reported to have been partly destroyed during a heavy bombardment at Gobba in the Bale province this morning.

The unit affected is apparently that which was commanded by Doctor Hylander which was bombed near Dolo in December.

A Paris cable states:

The Italian air raid in Gobba resulted in many native casualties, but the Swedish Ambulance men were refused in the forest, and none were injured.

The Ethiopian Red Cross has protested to the League against the bombardment.—Reuter.

INTERESTING CONVERSATION

Mrs. X. *"You are not getting old, my dear. You have simply been working hard and have completely ruined your health. You look worried, depressed and weak."*

Mr. X. *"Yes! What am I to do? The hot climate of this country, the strain of over-work and worries of life have made me weaker and older. I am losing my vitality and feel tired and nervous."*

Mrs. X. *"You can certainly banish this feeling, improve your health and regain full vigour and vitality. Have you ever tried the well-known gland-hormon preparation okasa?"*

Mr. X. *"There are so many preparations that one does not know which to use."*

Mrs. X *"No! okasa is quite different from all other preparations. You should just read the literature on okasa. It is the discovery of an eminent German scientist and has won highest international honours for its marvellous efficacy. I know okasa is used by hundreds of people in every country of the world. They say okasa is simply marvellous. I am sure a few weeks use of okasa will completely restore your health and vitality and make you young again. I have already purchased one fresh box of okasa for you.*

Start taking okasa at once."

O.K. 206

Well-Backed Horses To Fore At Mahaluxmi

Trainer R. Higgins And Jockey Burn Register Trebles

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

There was an end of the season atmosphere about yesterday's racing. Speculation was far from brisk in the absence of the leading jockeys, who are on the high seas bound for home. Trainer R. Higgins enjoyed the afternoon's sport most, the Australian saddling three winners. Burn registered a treble, Davison, Hutchins and Blyth recording doubles. The veteran Bill Bowley who has been lying low, suddenly appeared and conquered on Honeysuckle in the Mooltan Plate. Many who had pinned their faith in Honey Boy did not utter exactly honeyed words when the favourite failed to reproduce his best form, leaving the Honeysuckle to do the job instead. All the same the Bombay public is noted for its sportsmanship and a hearty cheer greeted Bowley on his return to the scales.

A thrilling finish made the Mullingar Plate very entertaining. Good Biz well ridden by Hutchins fought out the issue with Irish Broadcast and Earlston a head and short head separating the trio.

Greek Glen came with a rattle to score in the Lingfield Park Plate after Trelawne had taken the measure of Dopatta and was being hailed as the winner.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 1,789 for win and the Daily Treble Rs. 328/8.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE
(Division I).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,250; Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. N. Mathradas' JANKIZ KHAN, 8-2, Davison 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's IRAQ BAHADUR, 9-1, Northmore 2
M. H. Tohalla's YAROOB, 8-0, (carr. 8-3), Spackman 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's TARICK BEG, 8-5, Brace 4

Won by 3 lengths, short head. short head.

Time: 1 min. 23-2/5 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 23. Rs. 22 and Rs. 16 for places.

Not Run:—Jamil al Hussun 8-2.

Favourite Jankiz Khan (8-2).

Winner trained by Syed Fatah.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.
(Division II).

DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS

Winner Rs. 1,250: Second Rs. 400; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W.A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under 4lbs.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's DARK HORSE 8-8, Burns 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's SUHAMA 8-10, Mendoza 2
Mr. B.D. Chawan's TOFAN BEG 8-4, Spackman 3
Mr. S.S. Chenoy's KASSAB 8-10, Rozario 4

Won by 1 length, 1/2 length and short head.

Time: 1min. 22-4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 29, Rs. 14 and Rs. 33 for places.

Not run: Sattam 8-6.

Favourite: Search Light 8-2.

Winner trained by S. M. Khemara.

THE RACE:—New Hill shot out first, followed by High Flier, Faddak and Dark Horse, with Suhama next. They ran in this order till the Turn, where Dark Horse came up from the rail to win comfortably from Suhama, Tofan Beg and Kassab.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,250; second Rs 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under. 4 lbs.

Mr. Syed Fatah's KANZ AL MULUK, 9-3, Blyth 1
Mr. M. M. Talib's KING GHAZI, 8-10, Northmore 2
Mr. Majid Tarfa's WALK OVER, 8-0, Brace 3
Mr. Imamdin's THE LEADER, 9-0, C. Hoyt 4

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 21-3/5 secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 99 for win, and Rs. 24, Rs. 21, Rs. 15 and Rs. 22 or places.

Not Run:—Kummer (9-8).

Favourite: Walk Over (8-0).

Winner trained by Owner, Mr. Syed Fatah.

THE UPAVON PLATE
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III, landed before 1st July, 1935.

Mr. Diamond's REFORM 9-0 G. Hutchins 1
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's LAMINGTON, 8-2 Northmore 2
Mr. G. Sassoon's PROSPERITY 8-2 B. McQuade 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's SATTAM 7-7, Graham 4
Mr. A. M. Irani's HOMER 8-5 Davison 5

Not Run:—High Flier 8-0 and Howel 7-11.

Won by 2 lengths; 1 1/2 length; 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 50 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MOOLTAN PLATE
DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Osman Chotani's HONEYSUCKLE 10-3 Bowley 1
Mr. G. McElligott's RECALL 10-7 Brace 2
Mr. F. Sorabji's CHEER UP 8-2 B. McQuade 3
Mr. R. H. Tucker's HONEY BOY 9-5 Mendoza 4

Not Run:—Her Ladyship 10-5, Carnival 8-5 and Daftrum 7-7.

Won by 2 lengths; 5 lengths, 1 length.

Time.—1min. 28 3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 51 for win, Rs. 22; Rs. 35 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE KOWEIT PLATE
(Division I).

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's HAPPY KING 8-10 cd. 8-11 Blyth 1
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 8-11 H. McQuade 2
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's RUSTOM 8-9 C. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's SHINIAR 7-4 Graham 4

Not Run:—Pasha 9-2; and Shara'a al Jamil 8-4.

Won by 3/4 length; head, 3/4 length.

Time: 1min. 36 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 165 for win, Rs. 41; Rs. 48 and Rs. 19 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE SOMERSET PLATE
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Capt. M. R. D'Arcy's MAD HATTER 8-9 Burn 1
Mr. M. Wemyss' HERITANCE 8-4 Harding 2
Mr. M. Wemyss' KNIGHT ORB 7-11 A. Clarke 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY 8-10 Little 4

Not Run:—Picaro, 9-3; Diomedol 8-12, Honeysuckle 8-8 and Honey Boy 7-9.

Won by head, 3/4 length, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 13 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 36 for win, Rs. 21; Rs. 93; and Rs. 113 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE LINGFIELD PARK PLATE
DISTANCE—1 MILE, 1 FURLONG.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 7-11 Davison 1
Mrs. John Yorke's TRELAWNE 8-7 Spackman 2
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DOPATTA 9-0 Blyth 3
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's THE NUN 9-0 Mendoza 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 17, Rs. 26 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 2,250; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD BIZ 8-5 G. Hutchins 1
Mrs. M. Clarke's IRISH BROADCAST 8-13 Forsyth 2
Mr. Eve's EARLSTON 9-0 Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Bobili's LABARUM 7-8 Little 4

Not Run:—Solar Barn 8-8.

First tote paid Rs. 89 for win, Rs. 28; Rs. 22 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE KOWEIT PLATE
(Division II).

DISTANCE—7 FURLONGS.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Syed bin Oomer's MONEY ORDER 8-0 Burn 1
Dr. S. K. Pillay's HAVANA 8-6 C. Hoyt 2
Mr. F. Sorabji's NO LIMIT 9-0 Blyth 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER JUBILEE 8-3 Forsyth 4
The Chief of Miraj Jnr.'s AMIR-ULMULK 8-5 Davison 5

Not Run:—Virkumar 7-10.

First tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 27; Rs. 33; Rs. 27 and Rs. 31 for places.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

RAIN TO CONTINUE IN ASSAM AND BENGAL

Scattered Showers Expected In South And Central India

POONA, Mar. 28.

The western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing local showers in Kashmir and Kumaon Hills. A fresh western disturbance caused local thundershowers in Baluchistan. Thunderstorms also caused local rain in Bengal and Assam, and a few falls in lower Burma, south-east Madras, east Central Provinces and east Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Dhubri two inches, Narayanganj and Negapatam one and half inches; Mymensingh and Jalpaiguri one inch each.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue locally in Assam and Bengal, and scattered showers will occur in Madras presidency, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central parts of the country, the Punjab, Kashmir, and along North-west Frontier.—A.P.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. CONFERENCE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The need for the creation of a local self-government institute in each province with a central institute for co-ordinating their activities throughout the country, was stressed by Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla in inaugurating the first All-India Local Self-Government Conference in the New Delhi Town Hall.

Delegates from various parts of the country attended the Conference.—A.P.

A SEVERE ATTACK OF FEVER

The child had!

Thanks to AMIN'S Anti-Malaria TABLETS

THEY PLAYED THEIR PART BEST

These tablets are more certain in their effect than Quinine and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading chemists. Price Re. 1/- per bottle of 100 tablets. V. P. CHARGES EXTRA.

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'GRAMS: "ANTIQUININ"

Sports Jottings From Here And There

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST EXECUTIVE FIAT

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

A TENNIS DEBACLE

Bombay is feeling very sore over the abrupt and arbitrary cancellation of the Inter-Provincial Tennis Tournament which was to be held at Madras at the beginning of this month. The Yuvaraja of Pi hapuram, President of the A. I. L. T. A., issued a fiat at the eleventh hour—in fact just before E. V. Bobb and J. Charanjiva, the Bombay representatives, were to start for Madras. The reason for this high-handed action is said to be that no other province except Bombay and Madras, was on the field for the competition. As the high purpose for which the tournament was to be staged would not be served by playing a few matches between Bombay and Madras, the fixture was dropped.

PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE FIAT

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Lawn Tennis Association have given full expression to their feelings by passing two long-winded resolutions as follows:—

"1.—This Association protests against the action of the President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association in cancelling the Inter-Provincial Championships on the ground that only one other province would compete, namely Bombay, and against his consulting only Madras Councillors in the matter. The All-India Association decided that the Inter-Provincial Championship should be held. The distances between Provincial headquarters in India are great. It is unlikely for some years to come that many provinces will be able to provide teams which can spare the time for these events, and provinces will not be encouraged to challenge if the Championship is so cancelled merely because there are only one or two challengers. In particular, it seems to this association improper that the President, after consulting only the Madras representatives, should exercise his emergency power to cancel the Inter-Provincial Championship, which has the practical effect that Madras remains the Champion without having to defend the title".

BOMBAY'S PROTEST

"2.—The feeling is strongly held in Bombay that as this Presidency was the only challenger and its team was ready to start, it therefore has a right to claim the championship by default of the holder. This view is not advanced since the President of the Madras Association has indicated that he cancelled the championship in the exercise of his authority as President of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. The Bombay Provincial Association recognises the authority, but is bound to protest against the exercise of it.

OBJECT FRUSTRATED

In support of the President's action "The Field-Madras" explains that "it was on the understanding that the Punjab was competing, that arrangements were made for the Inter-Provincial Tournament. It is, indeed, a great pity that the Punjab should have found it difficult to send players to Madras."

It is quite clear from the above admission that even when it was decided to hold the tournament it was not expected that more than two provinces would compete. It did not, therefore, make very much difference to the tournament when one of the latter cried off. I have not the least doubt All-Madras would have turned out to witness two of India's greatest players, Charanjiva and Bobb, in action against their local favourites. Besides it would have helped to cement the friendship between two sister provinces. I am afraid the President has missed an excellent opportunity of reviving the tournament which has remained dormant for several years.

CHANGE THE SYSTEM

Now a word about the tournament itself. I have harped on the theme several times before But nothing has been done so far to give to my suggestions. It is my firm contention that under the present state of unequal development of the provinces it would not be possible to get together representatives from all or most of them at one place, especially in a far away city like Madras. To bring it within the approach of all the provinces the tournament should be played on the zone basis like the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship. I hope the Central Council of the A. I. L. T. A. would draw up a proper scheme for it before the next season comes on.

TOURS TO CEYLON AND KENYA

I heartly support the move to send a tennis team to Ceylon and another to Kenya, East Africa. It is now practically certain that a team consisting of J. Charanjiva, Sohan Lal, Leela Row and Mrs. K. Row will go to Ceylon next month to participate in the Ceylon Open Lawn Tennis Championship at Newara Ellya. The A. I. L. T. A. has appointed Charanjiva as Captain of the team It is a pity E. V. Bobb is unable to join the team. Still it will be strong enough to capture all the events in the Tournament.

PRAISEWORTHY EFFORTS

As for the tour to East Africa, which will be in August next, we are informed that N. Krishnaswamy, S. L. R. Sawhney and Ghous Mahomed will in all probability make up the team. This will be almost an equally strong combination. We are not aware of the strength on the other side. But we may safely predict that our players would give an excellent account of themselves. Apart from the question of victories there is an important object to be achieved by these tours and that is the acquirement of friendship with foreign countries. Sport is undoubtedly the best medium for it. I feel sure that our Ambassadors will succeed in their mission in an admirable manner.

HOCKEY NOTES

Inter-Rly. Championship: N. W. R. Win

(By "SHORT CORNER.")

A huge crowd turned out on the Azad Maidan on Sunday afternoon in anticipation of a great match between the two strong combinations that were to meet each other. Indeed, this was the reason why I preferred this match to the one played in the North of the City viz., at Parel. I was disappointed to find that the Provincial XI did not have Cowton, the Customs goal-keeper—and Nirmal, the pivot and also our Johnny Pinto. In the Combined XI, Feroze Khan and Milne failed to put in an appearance. Those that substituted the absentees in the Provincial XI, were. Scott of the City Police in goal, Gardiner, of B. E. S. T. at inside-left and Harry Brewin at centre-half. In the Combined XI. Effie of "Times" and Brown, of the Texaco, filled up the breaches.

The match was scheduled to start at 5 p.m. but as the Committee had to fish out for players on the ground, the match did not commence till 5-30 p.m. It is best not to probe into the reasons why Cowton, Feroze and Milne did not want to play. There is something at the bottom.

THE GAME

The game itself was not productive of a very high standard of hockey and there were hardly any thrilling incidents for the spectators to enthuse over. The match ended in a draw. If there was anything to learn from this match, it is the fact that the team that went to Calcutta, was not the best Bombay could send. Fonseca, proved that his exclusion was also a great blunder. Jamesson, at inside-right and Tyrell at centre, were both miserable failures. Well, let us not cry over spilt milk. Let's only hope our Hockey authorities have learnt a lesson for the future.

INTER-RAILWAY CHAMPIONSHIP

The N. W. R. are the champions for 1936. In the final of the tournament, they beat the B. B. and C. I. by the convincing margin of three goals. The Bombay public will hail with delight, the news that the Railway champions are going to participate in this year's Aga Khan Tournament. Although they intimated their intention of coming down after the draw of the tournament proper, yet, the Committee made provision for them. I do not think it is fair to the other teams. I am not sure, if the official sanction of all teams concerned was taken but I have heard a few grumblers.

BEIGHTON CUP

Calcutta is surely lucky to have the Beighton Cup. Year by year, this tournament is claiming greater importance and now it is the most important in India. The Aga Khan is going down, as the entries are not in the same class as those of the Beighton Cup. In Calcutta, they get, the Manavadar XI, the Jhansi Heroes, the Combined Telegraphs, Madras and many others of repute. Where are such teams in the Aga Khan Tournament? We have only Bhopal, Kirkee United, Kirkee Ordnance and then the Lahore Paraders. Of the last named, Bombay hardly knows anything.

Our local champions—the Customs—have been invited to Calcutta but I understand that there is no likelihood of the team making the trip. In that case, I think the Lusitanians could get the requisite financial support to send a team to Calcutta, provided of course, they do something in the Aga Khan.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

Lusitanians Import Players

It is good news that the Lusis are making determined efforts to win the Tournament. I had said that they were trying to import a few players a few days after the memorable match on the Cooperage but I was told that the Lusis could not "foot the bills"—I am using the very words—to get up-country players. Now, I know definitely that Ivo Fernandes and Marcelin D'Costa of Karachi have already arrived in Bombay. Tellis, was to play for them but now that the N. W. R. have entered, he will not be able to do so. I am not quite definite if Extross of Delhi is coming down but I do not know that there is a move to bring him along. I suppose the Secretary of the Lusis did not want me to be in the know, as I might dwell on the subject in these columns. But we pressmen get the information somehow or other. Good luck Lusis!

GOOD-BYE, THE AGA KHAN

The following teams have bid good-bye to the Aga Khan Cup and made their exits. The R.E.A. F. I., the Young Sports; the Durham Light Infantry, the Indo-Portuguese Association, the Armed Police, the City Police and the Lusitanians "B".

An interesting stage has now been reached and in a few days more the destination of the Aga Khan Cup will finally be settled.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS

Women are to have two Tournaments one at Parel, the other at Byculla.

The Parel Sporting Club are making every effort to improve the condition of the ground. The entries do not close till the 11th proximo.

The Christ Church Old Boys are running the Killedar Cup in conjunction with the Jepson Cup Tournament.

The thoughts of all the tournaments make me think of the need of a Junior's Tournament and its about the fifth time I am mentioning this. The Junior Aga Khan Tournament, which the Antonio de Souza High School won, attracted only four entries. This tournament is open only to a few schools who are members of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association. Is it not possible to look to our Juniors? I will be eager to lend a helping hand.

THE UMPIRES' MEETING

Hockey Umpires, who assembled at the Parsi Gymkhana on Wednesday evening were disappointed to find that the most experienced umpire who was to address the gathering did not turn up. Nevertheless, the meeting was held and an interesting discussion took place and some knotty problems solved. Such meetings, I have no doubt, will tend to the improvement of umpiring in the City but they must be well attended. On Wednesday only 18 umpires presented themselves out of a possible 63. Not very encouraging.

I have an aim in view to help

(Continued on page 30).

NEW YORK COTTON 5 POINTS UP

Local, Foreign And Trade Buying

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat And Other Commodities Featureless

BOMBAY, March 28

On Saturday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON FORGING AHEAD

New York cotton continued to forge ahead on better enquiry from and local and foreign interest together with trade buying.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER QUIET

London gold was firm but silver was quiet.

COMMODITIES FEATURELESS

Wheat ruled quiet. Other commodities were featureless.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1936

	New York, Mar 28
Previous closing	10.88
To-day's opening	10.92
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	10.93
Difference	+05

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1936

	Liverpool, Mar 28
Previous closing	5.89
To-day's opening	5.87
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.88
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 198-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 28

Cotton continued to forge ahead on better enquiry from local and foreign interest together with trade buying. The market was somewhat overshadowed by the French financial situation, while the uncertainty with regard to future crop prospects curtailed speculative activity either way.

Trading in July opened at 10.92 i.e. 4 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying but the demand on the whole was slow with the result that July at 10.95 attracted some hedging selling and July finally closed at 10.93 with a rise of 5 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 28

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (11.20/11.20) 11.30/11.29
July (10.79/10.79) 10.92/10.92
October (10.26/10.24) 10.21/10.21

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 28

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American March (6.14) 6.16
American May (6.01) 6.01
Egyptian March (8.80) 8.73
Egyptian May (8.66) 8.59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 28

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 197-8 and Rs. 198-8. The rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 198-8 with New York closing futures 5 points up. Broach July was quoted at Rs. 200.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RLYS.

Rs. 17 Lakhs Less Than In Previous 10 Days

NEW DELHI, March 26

The total approximate gross earnings of all State-owned railways for the period (10—days) ending 10th March 1936 (34th period), amount to Rs. 266 lakhs, Rs. 17 lakhs less than the figures for the preceding period (calculated at nine-tenths of the period of 10 days ending 10th March, 1936), and Rs. 13 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 11 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.

The total approximate to gross earnings from 1st April 1935 to 10th March 1936, amount to Rs. 84.29 crores or Rs. 50 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 300 lakhs more than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1933-34.—United Press.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

U. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Mar 28
Previous closing	4.94 3/4
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8

U. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Mar 28
Previous closing	4.95 1/16
To-day's opening	4.94 3/8
To-day's closing	4.94 3/8
Difference	—.00 11/16

FRANC RATE

	London, Mar 28
Previous closing	75.01
To-day's opening	75.04
To-day's closing	75.07
Difference	+06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 28

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94 3/8 further fall being checked by official intervention.

Franc opened at 75.04 and advanced to 75.07 but further rise was presented by British control.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 28

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 15/16d.	19 7/8d.
Forward	19 7/8d.	19 7/8d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar 28

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-1-0 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 28

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 28

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.66 3/8) 5.66 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.43
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (62.50) 62.62
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/2) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 28

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 49/6, 49/5 and 49/5. The market kept steady but business was rather small with traders awaiting foreign news. Prices closed steady at Rs. 49/7, 49/7 and 49/7.

Gold opened firm at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6. Some activity prevailed here due to strength of dollar resulting in considerable local purchases and prices displayed steadier tendency and closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/12/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 28

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May at 73 1/8 and July 74 3/4. Trading was very quiet in the absence of any important buying due to quieter cables from abroad.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 28

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96. Prices kept steady but demand was slow with outside interest lacking.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 28

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£211 3/4 buyers £212 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed

Lead (£16 9/16 buyers. No sellers. Very steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/4 to £40 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£74) closed

SILVER CABLES

London, Mar 28

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought and sold. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE.

New Crop March April (£19 5/8 paid and sellers) £19 5/8 sellers

Dunlop March (£23 1/2 sellers) £23 1/2

Lightning March (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (7 1/2 paid and sellers) 7 7/16 buyers

October (7 3/4 paid and sellers) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta March April (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 13/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 13/16 sellers) £13 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Bombay, Mar 28 Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 4 9
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 5 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 28

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 6 9
Wheat September	4 7 0
Linseed May	7 4 9
Linseed September	7 8 8

The tone was steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Mar 28

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Mar 28

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 1/8) dol 65 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 35 7/8) dol 34 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 64 3/8) dol 62 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 129 3/4) unquoted.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar. 27.

March	71 5/8d.
May	73 1/4d.
July	74 7/8d.
October	74 3/4d.

NAROTTAM JAGIRDAR & Co
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A CHALLENGE PICTURE of THE DAY
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Saidar Balaraheb Yadav
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अमर शहीद
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BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Following a rise of 14 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 199/ for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened quiet at Rs. 198/ and declined to Rs. 197/12. The undertone of the market was easy but later on there was scattered buying. Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but it opened at a decline of 2 points. In the local market prices after declining to Rs. 196/12 improved to Rs. 197/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.
Broach A/M.	197/8
Broach J/A.	199/4
Oomra May	181/4
Oomra July	180/12
Bengal May	148/8
Bengal July	146

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Mar. 27.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Electric Bond Common	24
United Corpn.	7
Int. Tel. and Tel.	16
American Tel. and Tel.	162
Western Union Telg.	84 3/4
New York Central	34 1/2
Erie R. R.	14
Union Pacific R. R.	133
Great North Pfd.	36
United States Steel	63 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 3/4
General Motor	65 1/2
Packard Motor	11
Kelvaniators	23
Int. Cement	46
Socony	14
Chase Bank	39
National City Bank	35 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/4

Market dull and reactionary. Carloadings down 40,000 units. Columbia Gas earned per share 40 cents during 1st quarter of 1936.

Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Mar. 28.

The local Silver and Gold market rings were quiet but steady with a limited turn over. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 17/32.

	Rs.	As.	Ps.
Ready Silver	49	5	0
Chaitra Delivery	49	5	0
Vaishakh Delivery	49	5	0
Ready Gold	34	11	6
Chaitra Delivery	34	11	9
Vaishakh Delivery	34	11	3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, Mar. 27.

March	45.25
May	45.10—20
July	44.95—25

LONDON SILVER.

London, Mar. 27.

Spot	19 15 1?
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Mar. 27.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-0-10½

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 121 July 129 Oct. 127 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 199—Liverpool May 6.04 Rs. 64 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/8—Liverpool July 5.90 Rs. 57 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 199—New York May 11.24 Rs. 53 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 200/8—New York July 10.88 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Mar. 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	6 1/4

Cheerful Tone In Share Bazar

DISTURBING POLITICAL NEWS INFLUENCES DEMAND

General Rise In Values

BOMBAY, March 28.

Disturbing European political news encouraged active buying to-day on the local Stock Exchange where cheerful tone prevailed throughout the session.

There was active general buying and covering by shorts which resulted in a steady rise in industrial shares. Tata Steel, Hydro-Electric and Cotton mill shares all looked up and the tone was very good.

Despite unfavourable political news, Government securities also ruled active. 3-1/2 per cent Paper opened at Rs. 96-11 and advanced to Rs. 97-3.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, March 28

100	Ahm. Advance	276 4
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	682 8
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	160 10
100	Central India	216 4
100	Colaba	118 2
100	Coorla	80 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	290 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	157 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Mar. 28.

Century 155 157 156 158 156.14 158 160
Bom. Dyeing 667 675 672 680 682
Kohinoor 176 177 178 181/4
Central India 208 211 210 218 217 216/4
New Great 97
Simplex 57 59/6
Swadeshi 145 150
Bundi 34/2 34/6
I. Cement 453 455
Punjab 23/6
Shahabad 463 465 464 466
Andhra 1542 1552 1548 1557 1560
Tata Hydro 156 155 157/8
Tata Power 1462 1471 1468 1476 1477
Tram. Ord. 154/6 154/11
T. Steel Dfd. 517 526 522 530
T. Steel Ord. 144/12 145/12 145/4 146 146/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 166 167 166/12
Bellapur 158 157 160 161/4
B. Steam 270
B. Burma 378 385 382 385 384/6

1000	Hindustan	1,575 0
100	Indore	49 8
100	Khatau	57 8
100	Kohinoor	181 4
250	Laxmi	567 8
100	Madhavji	4 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	785 0
250	Model	40 4
50	Mysore	85 10
200	New Great	97 8
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	257 8
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	1950 0
50	Simplex	59 6
100	Swadeshi	150 0
100	Swan	80 0
25	Tata	8. 0
500	Vishnu	1198 12
1000	Western	652 8

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102 4
25-50	Central	31 8
500	Imperial	1525 0
125-500	Im. Contry	372 8
50-100	India	126 4
100	Reserve Bank	127 8
5	Union	5-6-6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	34 6
70	Gwallor	116 4
160	Indian	455 0
40	Katni Def.	2125 0
100	Katni Ord.	360 0
75	Okha	264 6
10	Punjab	23 6
100	Shahabad	466 4
70	United	117 8

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11 8
15-75	New India	49 0
200	Oriental	4,955 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 0

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	153 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1560
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	154 11
100	Bombay Suburban	175 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	185 0
100	Tata Hydro	157 8
1000	Tata Power	1477 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	867 8
100	C. Province	97 0
100	Dhond Baramati	100 0
100	Gujarat	78 8
100	Mandra Bhon	99 4
100	Pachora Jamner	96 0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	94 8
500	Tapty Valley	782 8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	28 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	530 0
75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 12

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	185 0
50	Belapur Sugar	161 4
250	Bombay Steam	270 0
125	Bombay Burma	384 6
50	Bombay Burma Con.	130 0
8sh	Br. B. Petrol	5 1 6
50	Bombay Telephone	108 0
100	Indian Bleaching	102 8
100	Indian Radio Def.	496 4
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	483 12
1000	Port Canning	576 4
15	Scindia z	14 2
30	Premier Construction	71 0
25	Tata Oil	15 2

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	145) 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	298 12
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	86 4
5	p.c. Central India	521 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	143 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	146 8
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	145 0
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1527 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	166 12
5 1/2	p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	647 8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 26th March	25,001
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	1,793,791
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,531,474
Increase	262,317

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Mar. 27.

Broach A/M. Op. 195 3/4; Highest 197; Lowest 195 3/4; Closing 195 3/4.

Broach J/A. Op. 197 1/2; Highest 198 1/2; Lowest 197 1/2; Closing 198 1/4

Oomra May Op. 179 1/4; Highest 180 1/4; Lowest 179 1/4; Closing 180 1/4

Oomra July Op 179 1/2; Highest 179 1/2; Lowest 179 1/4; Closing 179 1/2

Bengal May Op. 145 1/2; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 145 1/2; Closing 147 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 144; Highest 145, Lowest 144; Closing 145.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 14 1/4

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-4-36) Rs. 6 1/4

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Mar. 28

June (191.70)	192.80+110
September 192.00)	193.20+120

FIRMNESS IN COPPER

The market was firm on rumours of American producers discussing curtailment of domestic production in order to obtain a general price level of 9.50 cents.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 28.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Settlement 96/15/0
3 per cent 1941 103/14
3 per cent 1951/54 102/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/11
4 per cent 1943 109/14
4 per cent 1960/70 112/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/12
5 per cent 1929/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 110/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108

TAX-FREE

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/3
4 per cent 1958/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 122
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 107/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1936 129
3 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 104/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 97/1 and declined to Rs. 96/14 but closed at Rs. 97/2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Mar. 28.

B. C. Rates T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Mar.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/2
Banks selling T T	268 1/2
Banks buying T T	266 1/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/4
Banks buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/4

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

All local markets will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the 31st inst. owing to a public Holiday of Ramnavami.

SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/2
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE:—	
New York/London	
27th instant	4.94 3/4
Japan/London	
28th instant	1/2
Java/London	
28th instant	7.23 1/2
Hongkong/London	
28th instant	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London	
28th instant	1/2 1/2
London/Paris	
27th instant	75.01
London/Belgium	
27th instant	29.23 1/2
London/Switzerland	
27th instant	15.16 1/4
London/Berlin	
27th instant	12.30 1/2
London/Stockholm	
27th instan	19.39 1/2
London/New York	
27th instant	4.95 1/16
London Amsterdam	
27th instant	7.26 1/8

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 26th instant	£7-0-10 1/2
Gold 27th instant	£7-0-10 1/8
Silver London Ready	
26th instant	20
27th instant	19 15 9[illegible]
Silver London Forward	
26th instant	19 15/16
27th instant	19 7/8
Silver New York Ready	
25th instant	4[illegible]
27th instant .	45
London discounts 3 mos	
26th instant	9 16 p.c.
27th instant	9 16 p.c.
London discounts 6 mos	
26th instant	11 16 p.c.
27th instant	11 16 p.c
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money:—Call	1/2 p.c
3 Mos	1 p.c
6 Mos.	1 1/8 p.c

Tone:—Easy.

WILL JINNAH SECURE VICTORY?

Fate Of Ottawa Pact In Balance

Single Vote May Upset Result

Official Whips Strain Every Nerve To Break Opposition Phalanx

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NEW DELHI, Mar. 28.

Excitement in the lobby has reached the fever-pitch, as only two days remain for the momentous vote on the Ottawa question. Urgent Whips have been issued by both sides to the absentee members to be present positively on Monday. With the exception of Maharajkumar of Vizianagram who is away from India, Government hopes to gather its full strength. According to the present calculations, Government commands 69 votes.

JINNAH TO GET 70 VOTES?

It is expected at least 70 members will vote for Mr. Jinnah's amendment. If the newly elected member of Assam takes his seat on Monday, and Messrs. Fazlul Huq and Husseinbhai Laljee are also back in Delhi before the division-time, the strength of the Opposition may be further augmented. However, the position is so delicate that even if one vote is lost by the Opposition, victory may go to the other side.

OFFICIAL WHIPS' TACTICS.

Official Whips are straining every nerve to capture one or two weaker men, who are reported to be sitting on the fence, but there is every reason to hope that the Opposition phalanx will not be broken. It is believed that the Congress party will throw its full weight on Mr. Jinnah's side, and concentrate on getting his amendment carried.

INDIAN PILGRIMS TO MESHED

Iran Explains Why Permit Was Withheld

NEW DELHI, March 28.

Apropos of the reported non-grant of visas to Indian pilgrims to Meshed, inquiries by the "United Press" show that the Government of India have received a communication from the Iran Government in reply to their representation explaining that Iran Government's action was taken to safeguard any danger to Indian pilgrims in Meshed from fanaticism.—United Press.

Malaviya At Benares

BENARES, March 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Vice-Chancellor, arrived here this morning to attend the meeting of the Council of the Hindu University to-day. After spending a busy day in connexion with the University work, the Pandit intends leaving for Allahabad to-morrow. —A. P.

Socialist Leaders For Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Mr. Meherally are expected to arrive at Allahabad on April 4.—A.P.

4 MAHARAJAS RESIGN

New Development In Princes Chamber Crisis

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The United Press understands that a fresh development has taken place in connection with the crisis in the Indian Princes Chamber.

It is learnt that Their Highness the Maharajas of Dholpur, Panna, Jalwar and Dewas (Junior) have sent resignations of their membership of the Chamber and they have been accepted.—United Press.

GUPTA PERIOD DOCUMENT FOUND

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, March 27.

Mr. L. P. Pandya, Hon. Secretary of the Mahakoshal Historical Society informs that he has recently come across a newly discovered Vakataka Charter which was issued from "Pravarapur" by the Vakataka Prince. Pravarasena II, son of Prabhavati Gupta recording the grant of a village and land.

The most important feature of the record is the mention of one "Kalidas" as the writer of the eulogy. The famous Sanskrit poet Kalidas lived in the court of Pravarasena II and the mention of "Kalidas" in the present copper charter is interesting.

A. I. C. C. Office To Remain In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 27.

From talks with Acharya Kripalani this evening it transpires that the A.I.C.C. office is not going to be shifted to Lucknow on April 1, as previously decided, owing to the next Congress Working Committee meeting commencing in Allahabad on April 6.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani are leaving for Lucknow to-morrow morning.—United Press.

ALLAHABAD, March 28.

The Imperial Airmail 'plane which was to arrive here yesterday morning arrived to-day and left for Dum Dum after re-fuelling.—A.P.

Gingering Up Congress Movement

Programme For Greater Contact With Masses Favoured

NEW DELHI, March 28.

The position as it has crystallised after recent discussions among the Congress leaders in Delhi has been summed up authoritatively thus:

"The discussions firstly put by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru the President-elect in possession of all the aspects of the situation in India, and the facts which have to be taken into account in deciding the future course of action. On the other hand, Pandit Jawaharlal was able to state the manner in which his mind was working and the international aspect of the Congress movement, as he visualised it.

"The Congress leaders were of the view that no difference of opinion prevailed as to their objective or the manner of achieving it. Thus both the constructive programme of the Congress and the plan of capturing the legislatures stood unquestioned. The question, however, arose to what extent acceptance of office would fit into the future programme and related to that was the question as to what lead the Lucknow Session may give regarding the acceptance of office in this regard.

Scope For Reconsideration

'The opinion provisionally formed by the members of the Working Committee is reported to have left the scope for Congressmen in the legislature taking such steps short of accepting office as would promote their point of view, and also left scope for reconsideration later on of the question of the acceptance of office.

"It was clear, however, that opinion of these members was definitely opposed to creating any impression, even by implication, that the Congress was prepared to work the reforms in any sense. On the other hand, opinion favoured the planning of a programme which would include more and more peasant and labour representation, so that the mass character of the Congress movement may get an additional impetus, and the Congress be prepared to direct the national movement on the broadest basis of allegiance of Indian people.

"There is no Congressman who believes in calling any kind of political truce, which indicates that nothing but reforms be kept as the ideal of the political movement, with a view to testing out the potentiality of the new reforms.

Clear Lead Needed.

All that the Congressmen do want is a clear cut lead by the next session on what Congressmen are engaged in considering as the best political and economic policy for the country and judge it entirely by its value to the country without allowing it to be affected by its reactions on individuals or parties. Of course, they have to take into account what use they were going to make of the reaction on other parties or the possible obstructions that are likely to come from them though this will be only a relatively small factor in the situation.

"The truce question now is, having regard to the conditions of India to-day, and that India has not got a constitution which is in any sense a real advance, and having regard to the world conditions, what concerted action can Congressmen take? What will happen to the Constitution itself, is a matter of relatively small consequence, because the constitutions will frequently change at any rate much more quickly than they have done in the past.

Won't Last Long?

"One thing is certain that both the British and the Indian opinion clearly indicates that the present form of this constitution will not last very long. It will be either scrapped or materially changed, so that the over-riding factor is not so much an immediate result as a genuine policy for the attainment of self-government, standing always above consideration of immediate gains and losses.

"Judged by that standard, there is every reason to believe that Congressmen, whatever their approach to this problem, cannot possibly differ in their actual action and must unite in opposing any imposed constitution particularly when the result from it is no advance at all.

"What the Congress has done is that it has created a position under which not only masses but also vested interests feel that their place is within the Congress for the real movement of the national advancement."

It may be mentioned that the Associated Press messages meant no more than to state that the provisional view of the members of the Working Committee ruled out the idea of the Lucknow Congress issuing a direction in favour of acceptance of office. And as regards the question of truce the message did not mean that any section of Congressmen held the view but merely indicated two main divisions of political thought namely one held by Congressmen and the other those who are Congress-minded and wish a five-year truce with a view to working reforms with the best good-will and that the Lucknow Congress session was expected to give a clear lead on the point by adopting a programme which would set the course for the Congress movement for some years to come.—A.P.

SARDAR'S HEALTH

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, March 28.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has improved further and there was no temperature to-day. He is, however, very weak, and will take a few days before he fully recovers.

OUR SHORT STORY

FULORA

(Reproduced from 'Vonvla. While apologising to Mr. Dinkar Desai and other authors of the Konkani stories for the limitations inevitably imposed in the process of translation—the verbal nuances, appeal and flavour of the originals are too subtle to be captured—the translator begs leave to acknowledge his sense of gratitude to Mr. Putappa S. Nadkarni for his kind assistance).

How the monsoon days elated me! When the rains poured down as though the sky were perforated all over I used to be thrilled with terrible excitement. Why I felt so joyful was mainly because our old grand-ma told us her tales when it rained. For her, it must rain. And what lovely tales too! She told us tales in lots, tales of big monsters and Cinderellas and we crowded in her bed to her side and fell asleep there.

These are childhood's memories. But when I grew up a bit and went to school we used to open a paper-boat workshop when it rained. Mother used to allow us to keep away from school lest we caught cold by getting wet and when the rain water formed puddles we used to sneak out unnoticed by anyone and go to the tank to float our boats.

That day, too, my little sister Liloo and myself were sitting down making boats. It was raining terrifically outside. The poor little birds were drenched wet and sought shelter behind the tree-trunks outside the window while engaged in flapping their wings and making curious sounds with their bills.

"Dada, what is that bird?" Liloo pointed out at the bird perched up on the tree.

"That is a 'Kokil.' How beautifully she sings during summer months. Have you never heard her?"

"Yes, yes, that is it then—I have heard her song. But why is she sitting quietly now?"

"What a stupid! Could you imagine a creature singing which is almost frozen to death?"

Liloo was trying to say something when we heard a din out there in the distance. Liloo stood there all attention while I made a dash, boat and all, through the rain. I did hardly know why I was running. I ran in the direction of the noise.

(2)

To the left of our house, stood the hovel of a Christian beggar-woman. The old blind beggar-woman lived in the shed in the back-yard of a tailor named Pinto. The beggar-woman had had an only daughter. She was a solitary smiling blossom on the dried up creeper. The girl led her by her stick and every day made a round of the different alleys. The pity for the old woman's blindness procured them a handful of rice and mother and daughter cooked it into porridge and just existed on it. The girl looked quite smart although she was not fair in complexion. When she visited our house the child used to pick up the 'Kaju' fruit lying in the courtyard while she hummed her Konkni songs. When the mother called out she would reply back "I am coming mother" without getting down the guava tree which she climbed to collect bright-red 'gunj.' When the mother beat her stick in annoyance with the shout of 'Fulora' the poor thing ran along hurriedly, giving us that smile of hers. She would then lead her mother by the end of her stick while removing husk of the 'gunj'. The thought about her condition, the worry caused to her mother, the impoverishment, never seemed to have touched that heart of innocence.

(3)

When I ran over there I saw a crowd of ten to fifteen people near Pinto's well while the wail of the old blind woman, "Fulora . . . my Fulora . . . how could you leave me? . . . my child Fulora . . ." pierced the silence. She was rolling on the ground and dashing her head against it. I began shaking all over with fright and I was on the point of running away in the direction of home when I saw Fulora being lifted up by a member of the crowd and hung up with the aid of a rope against a tree. Fulora did not cry like her mother. The man gave her a good shake. One is full of g'ggles when having a ride on the swing. but Fulora did not even smile when she was swung so hard. I was amazed and nervously asked a 'mist' (tailor):

"Why do you swing Fulora? And why doesn't she smile?"

"Stupid boy, Fulora is finished... why she doesn't smile . . ." the 'mist' said trying to pull my leg. I ran home. I replaced my wet shirt, wiped my hair and told Liloo all about it.

"You know that Fulora who picked up the 'gunj', don't you? She ....she....is finished." I faltered while reporting it to Liloo.

"What is being finished, Dada?"

"Let's ask mother," we went to her.

"Mother, what does 'Fulora is finished' mean?"

"It means Fulora visits God."

"But she does that on Sundays and Wednesdays."

"That she did. But she returned back—she would return back no longer," mother gave her decision and we went out quite put out.

Next day, a padre led a procession of Christians wearing coloured gowns who sang with a lighted candle and they carried Fulora encased in a box. When we saw that Liloo and I stood there for a long time looking at each other. We did not know what to say.

(4)

After two or three days mother, Liloo and I were sitting in the porch. We heard from over the road the same padre's singing voice. I wriggled up on the one side of mother and Liloo did the same at the other.

"Don't be frightful, children. She's rid, poor woman, and gone to heaven with Fulora".

"Who,, mother?" both Liloo and I asked her.

"That old beggar-woman," we felt a little brave after mother felt over our backs.

(5)

Now the hovel has come down and white ants and other vermin have made a home out of the dilapidation. At noon one hears startling no'ses out of the place. Some say that the ghosts of the old woman and Fulora haunt it. But why should these two visit the hole of a place when they are so comfortably fixed up in the heaven? I ask myself. Surely, they arn't such fools. The people must be fools to say that.

"Only ten o'clock and my washing is all done—*thanks* to 501 SOAP."

501 Soap

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The OATINE preparations come as a precious gift for the growth and preservation of loveliness even into old age.

OATINE CREAM is modest in its requirements. It asks only the devotion of five minutes' gentle massage every evening before bedtime, and it offers you in return a lifetime of skin health, the warm glow and bloom of youth. A complexion smooth and free from blemish and the enjoyment given by the possession of beauty unsurpassed.

OATINE CREAM nightly and OATINE SNOW daily. These two are all you need for Beauty.

THE OATINE CO., GRAHAMS BLDG., Parsee Bazar St., Fort, BOMBAY.

"DISGUISE" COMPETITION

In this exceedingly interesting Competition you are asked to exercise your power of observation by penetrating through the disguise which the persons in the series of pictures on this page have assumed to evade recognition. The real persons on this page have assumed disguised forms and these disguised persons are given on the opposite page. A man may disguise himself as a woman or vice versa. He or she may change the dress, put on or shave off beard or mustaches or make such changes in their appearance as to make it difficult for an observant person to recognise them. Let us see how you fare.

For instance the woman shown in "P" assumes the disguise of a boy as in Illustration No. 1. You therefore, enter "1" against "P" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest and submit as many entries as you like before 17th April, observing the following rules.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House" 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager. Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

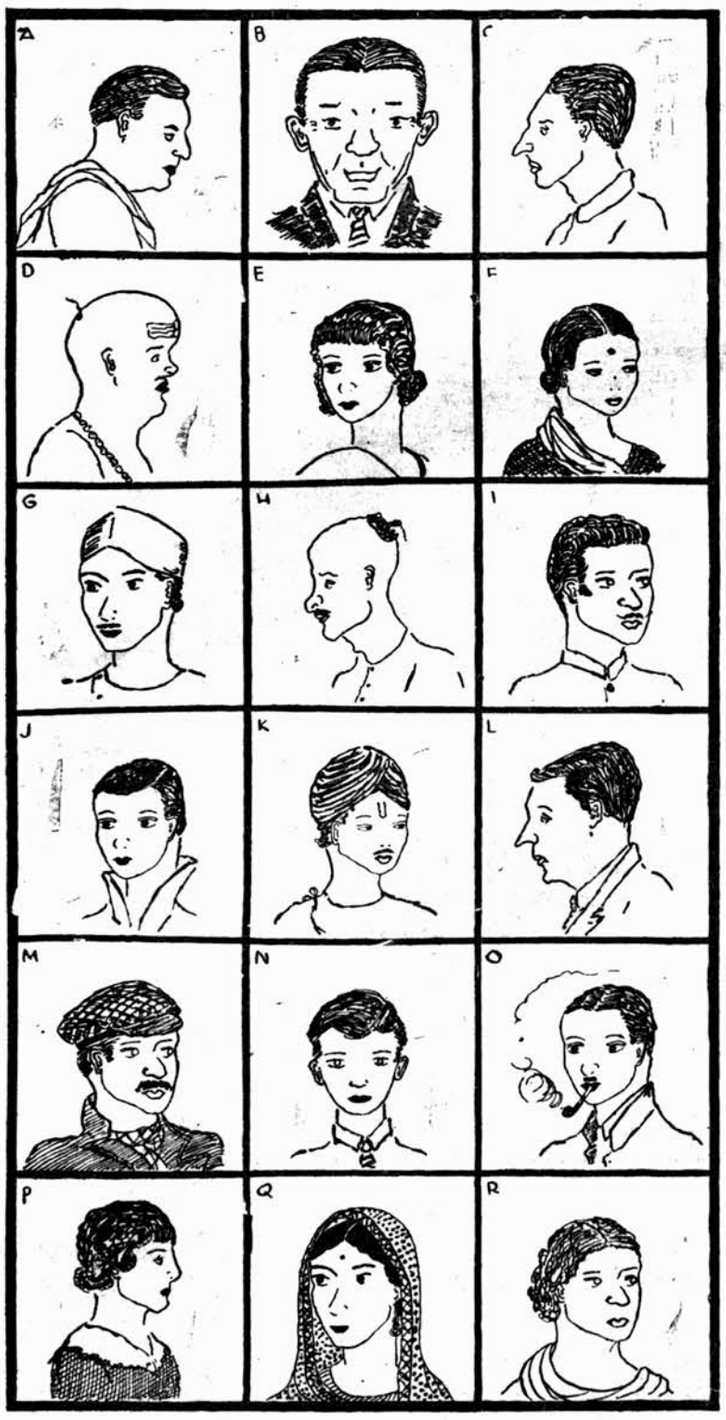
2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 17th April, 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

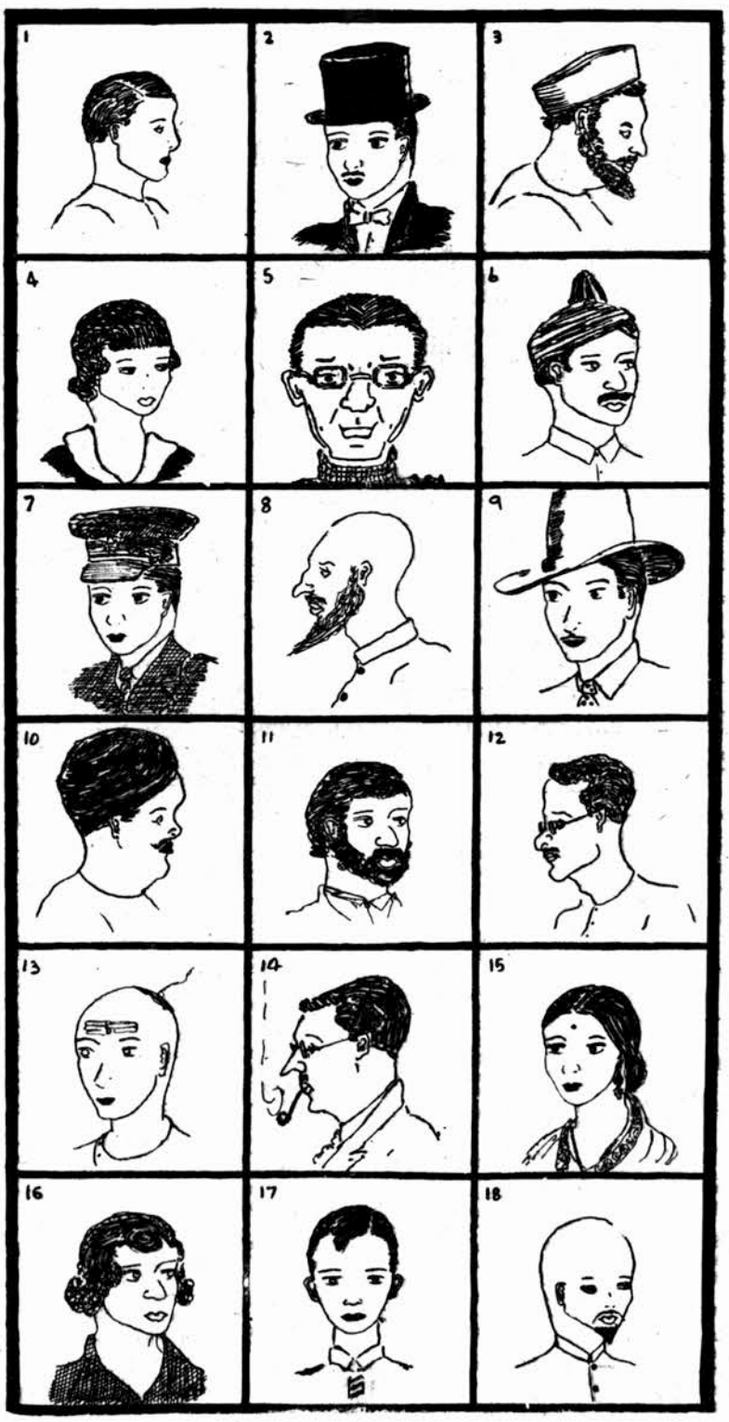
6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.



CLOSING DATE 17th APRIL, 1936

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 1,500	Rs. 750	Rs. 250	Rs. 500

Total Rs. 3,000



7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar". Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 26th April, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
A	
B	
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Name.....

Address.....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE
17th APRIL, 1936

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

GIRLS TAKE CHARGE OF TOWN

Put All Single Men In Gaol

Girls, as a "leap year prerogative", took over all municipal powers in Aurora, Illinois.

At a City Council meeting the "Mayor," Miss Margaret Esser, a 24-year-old school teacher, proclaimed "all bachelors to be public enemies", says the New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Unmarried girls of the town, drafted into the police force, arrested all single men above the age of 21 who had not gone into hiding, and put them in the county gaol.

100 Were Fined

One hundred of the men, according to age and circumstances, paid fines ranging in value from 5s. to £1 in candy and articles of feminine adornment, when brought to "trial" before the city "judge", Miss Jean Harrison.

As the fire brigade of 20 members, with Miss Rosalie Smith, aged 21, as their "captain," were posing at headquarters to be photographed a fire alarm started them into a wild rush for the apparatus, but the real firemen, housed next door, took charge of the situation and drove the girls away.

CONSCRIPTION FOR WOMEN

Nazis Postpone Plan Of Forced Labour For Fair Sex.

Owing to the financial crisis the scheme for the Labour conscription of women, which was to be carried out in spring, has had to be postponed indefinitely, says a Berlin message.

Several million women who were expecting to be drafted into labour camps throughout the country have had a reprieve as a consequence.

Dr. Schmeidler, head of the compulsory labour service, in mentioning that "for financial reasons" German women are not to be conscripted, complains of the difficulties experienced in training women to be leaders of the voluntary women's labour camp.

Tragic Sequel To Beauty Parlour Treatment

Red Girl Who Wanted To Be Platinum Blonde Has Her Head Shaved

A girl's agony after hair treatment was described at Birmingham County Court in mail week.

Miss Edith Gladys Wheddon, aged 29, was awarded £50 damages against Florence Amelia Austin who carried on business under the style of "The Austin Beauty Parlour" in Birmingham, says the "News Chronicle" Correspondent.

Miss Wheddon told Judge Ruegg that though red was the natural colour of her hair she wanted to be a platinum blonde.

"Absolute Agony"

When an assistant started the treatment he said it would sting for a minute or two, but after five minutes it became "absolute agony".

He told her that she had been very brave, and that some women would have been in hysterics.

While waiting for her hair to dry the pain became so great that she asked the assistant to wash it as she could not stand the pain any longer.

When she put her hand to her head she found a number of blisters. She could not sleep that night, and the next day her hair was the colour of "unripe lemon".

Head Shaved

At hospital they said her head would have to be shaved, but she refused.

The next night it was so bad that she went to the hospital again, her head was shaved, and she went about for some time with a "turban of bandages".

The judge asked her how she knew platinum blonde hair, and she replied that she had seen girls and admired them.

She wanted to have hair like the girl in the beauty shop. This girl stood up in court in order that the judge might see her hair, and he then asked Miss Wheddon: "Do you think that is attractive?"

Miss Wheddon: "I did".

The Judge: And do you mean that the young ladies of Birmingham have been going platinum blonde?—Not all of them, but there are a lot about.

A doctor said that there was an inflamed patch on Miss Wheddon's head, and it was essential that it should be shaved, it would be 12 months before her hair would be right again.

An assistant said that he used ordinary peroxide and ammonia mixture, and he had used it before and since without any harmful effects.

The judge's comment was that he thought the mixture a very dangerous thing to deal with and that it ought to be stopped. Hairdressers were using chemicals which they did not understand at all and which apprentices did not know how to mix.

It had produced a terrible state of things on the woman's head and subjected her to great pain. It might have injured her for life.

LOVE RECLAIMS GIRL

Father's Plea For His Son Succeeds

The story of the love of a man having reformed a girl who had lived an immoral life in the West End was dramatically revealed last month at London Sessions.

"She is a serious-minded girl and extremely fond of him, and sometimes, sir, love is a salvation. Don't send my boy to prison," pleaded the father of Gerald William Scott (33), says the "News Chronicle".

Scott was appealing against a sentence of three months' hard labour for living on the girl's earnings.

Mr. John Maude (for Scott) said the case was an extraordinary one. Scott's father was an eminently respectable chemist in the Midlands.

"I do not believe," he said, "anyone will doubt that Scott fell in love with this girl, and among women of that class one man very often means a tremendous amount to them. Their desire was to marry.

Old Days Done With

"Before Scott was convicted he managed to get a job. What is most extraordinary (continued counsel) is that before the hearing of the case the woman also got a job and got rid of her flat. She stuck to the job and to-day she has a job in a first-class West End store."

The girl then gave evidence that the old days were absolutely finished with.

Scott's father said that defendant was his only son. An elder son was killed in the war and their mother died from the shock.

In view of the exceptional circumstances the Appeal Committee annulled the sentence of hard labour and bound Scott over, his father becoming surety in £100.

"My missus is the most disagreeable woman I know. Can't ever get 'er to 'ave a row with me."

SOVIET COSMETICS DIRECTOR

Madame Molotova Guest Of Mrs. Roosevelt At Luncheon

Quietly and unostentatiously, the wife of one of Soviet Russia's highest officials has come to the United States for "business reasons" in her capacity as head of the Communist state's perfumery and cosmetic trust.

Travelling incognito, she arrived in New York recently under the name of Olga Petrovna Karpovskaya, ostensibly her maiden name. In Moscow she is known as "Molotova," whose husband, Viacheslev Molotov, is president of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That post ranks him second in importance to Joseph Stalin, head of the Russian Communist Party.

Madame Molotov was entertained by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt yesterday at luncheon in the White House.

Like her friend, the late Madame Stalin, Molotov's wife set out several years ago to carve a career in her own right in the proletarian state. Stalin's comparatively young wife aspired to become an expert in the Soviet rayon industry. Before her death in 1932, she had devoted herself for several years to long hours of study in a Moscow technical college to master the technique of rayon production and manufacture.

Malame Molotov chose the perfumery and cosmetics business which has developed under her guidance into one of the most successful of Soviet industries.

FIVE WOMEN ELECTED TO CORTES

All Leftists Win Seats In Spanish Parliament

MADIRD.

Five women candidates, all Leftists, were elected to the Spanish Cortes in last month's general election.

They are Margarita Nelken, a journalist, Julia Alvarez a lawyer, Matilde de la Torre, a teacher, Dolores Irriburi, a miner's wife; and Victoria Kent, a lawyer.

Senora Irriburi is the first woman Communist in the Spanish Parliament. Senora Kent is a Left-Republican, and the others are Socialists.

LODHRA FOR LADIES

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Cures: Menstrual pain and disorders, Frequent and Suppressed menses, Excessive and Scanty discharge, Whites, Sterility, Hysteria, Headache and Backache, Indigestion, Asthma, etc.

I used your LODHRA and found it a sovereign remedy for all menstrual troubles. Its sweet taste and free diet add to the pleasantness of using it.—Writes Mrs. Anna Chandi M.A., B.L., Advocate, Trivandrum.

KESARI KUTEERAM-Chemists-Egmore-MADRAS.

Bombay Agents: P. M. ZAVERI & Co., Princess St., Bombay 2.

Sunday Chronicle

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LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs.	100
2 copies at	,	50 each
4 „	„	25 „
10 „	„	10 „
20 „	„	5 „
	Total Rs.	500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5, according to the number they have on their copy.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

ORIGINS OF AYURVEDA

The Malabar Tradition

(By M. K. VAIDIAR).

Mythological information regarding the origin of Ayurveda is common knowledge among Hindus. But in this scientifically-minded world of to-day men are seldom convinced by traditional stories. So a theory acceptable to common sense and the scientific world is all that is necessary for public conviction.

Medical art originated from the very first pain the human being felt and the remedy with which he sought to relieve it.

According to Hindu mythological accounts in Satya Yuga men were pure-minded and virtuous and diseases were unknown. It was only from the second Yuga, and especially the third, that men's minds were vitiated with passion and diseases began to spread. In the beginning, the Rishis, the preceptors of men, cured ailments by incantation and ritual ceremonies. Then diseases were of a mild nature, specially affecting the digestive system. Men in olden days lived mostly on uncooked fruits. So the Rishis prescribed cooked foods as remedial agents in the first stage.

Here, I may observe that the vitiation of mind is the first cause of disease. When I say that the vitiation of mind takes an important part in the cause of disease laymen may not be convinced unless I give a little explanation about the connection of the body and mind. The "Charak Samhit," one of the foremost Ayurvedic works, says, "Our body is like three sticks, one standing on another—Body, Mind and Soul. Of these three, body and mind are closely connected in the cause of disease. The body is nothing but a slave to the mind." It is an admitted fact that even slight mental worry takes away one's appetite and digestion.

MULTIPLE DRUGS

In Kali Yuga, or the present "corrupted age", men, according to Hindu Shastras, are prone to become so vicious and reckless that diseases are also bound to be virulent. Gradually, therefore, according to the severity of the diseases, the Rishis began to prescribe "Ekamoolika," single drugs and then combinations of drugs in the form of juices, decoctions and powders. But in the latest period when they found diseases incurable by mild medicines, metallic and poisonous medicines were introduced in different forms. The foremost among the works prescribing these is that of Agastya. Agastya was a Rishi who was one of the members of the assembly that learned the science of medicine from Rishi Bharadwaja. So his work is well equipped in both the original and the modern methods of treatment. Now comes a very reputed modern author who lived in the latter part of the sixteenth century, namely Vagbhat whose work is abridged from Charak, Susrut, and many other previous authors. This work is very largely studied by Malayalee physicians. In addition to the above works a number of medical works treating of different diseases with requisite remedies were written by Malayalee physicians who lived in the latter part of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

One important treatise on medicine written by Malayalee physicians about five or six centuries ago, is on venereal diseases. In the original Ayurveda only a passing reference is made to venereal diseases. It was a disease unknown to the Aryans. Venereal diseases were imported first in India by the Portuguese in Malabar. That was the first place where they landed. The then Malayalee physicians, who were of very high attainments in medical knowledge, found out proper remedies to eradicate the disease from the land. The diseases were described in the book as "Firangee Rog" (diseases of the Firangees).

There is a common belief among the Western people that it is impossible to eradicate the poison from the system if once injected. But Malabar medicines can cure syphilis even in its tertiary stages. Gonorrhoea, another serious disease, is cured even in its chronic stages. Numerous vegetable preparations are prescribed. Most of them are single drugs. There are also books on magic and sorcery which are hidden treasures to some families in Malabar. But it became a dead science as parents were not inclined to impart their knowledge to their children fearing that the art would be abused and do harm to humanity.

Honey

Its Dietic And Medicinal Values

Honey is highly appreciated as an article of food in many parts of India. It is valued as an antiseptic for the preservation of fruits and for making cakes, sweetmeets etc. But the most important use of honey is as a medicinal substance. It produces very nutritive action.

It is sometimes employed as an application over foul ulcers. Hale White says that it can be used as a covering over boils and excoriations. It is also used as a cosmetic or an agent for beautifying complexion.

Honey relieves dryness of the mouth and facilitates swallowing. It is a common ingredient of cough mixtures. It is a mild laxative and may be given to children for this purpose. It is given to produce heat and strength in the body of the child.

Honey is one of the remedies for hoarse voice. It makes the sound melodious and sweet. If it is given with the juice of Tulasi leaves it forms the best remedy for cough and cold. It sometimes checks fever if it is taken before one gets it.

It cures pimples and prevents their growth. In old age if one ounce of honey is taken daily with hot water, it gives an extra strength and makes the old work hard without injury to health. It is a nervine tonic too.

In all kinds of emaciating diseases it may be administered with good results since it enters very quickly into the cells of the body and gives food to them. It improves the general health very soon. For improving the appetite, sharpening the brain, making one smart and active, the daily use of honey will be found of great use.—The Journal of Ayurveda.

Nurse: "Congratulations, Mr. Deemly. It's a boy!"
Absent-minded man: "What is?"

MONTREAL'S CANCER HOSPITAL

Instals Latest Highpowered X-Ray Apparatus

In keeping with the progress made by medical science, the Jewish General Hospital of Montreal has just completed the installation of one of the most modern types of X-ray machines in the city. The apparatus is of the constant potential type and develops 218,000 volts. This type has proved to be the most effective in the treatment of cancer and other growths and represents the most modern developments in the field of X-ray theraphy. (says "Montreal Gazette.")

The apparatus is equipped with every known safety device and is completely shock-proof during operation, so that contact with any part of it is absolutely harmless to patient or operator. Of particular interest in the complete absence from view of any massive and awesome machinery. The apparatus is absolutely soundless, employing the latest methods of current rectification so that the patient is wholly unaware of the treatment.

The possibility of "radiation sickness", and annoying and distressing condition resulting from ionization of the air is reduced to a minimum by a ventilating system which instantly removes the ionized air from the room.

In contrast with the installation of a previous day, this apparatus is housed in a room which is pleasant to the eye. The room is decorated in the manner of a cheerful boudoir with a comfortable couch, reading lamps and rugs. The mental ease of the patient is of great importance when it is considered that treatments, in order to be effective, are of long duration and must be repeated at frequent intervals.

ONION AND GARLIC

Odors Kill Tuberculosis Germs

Fumes from freshly ground onions or garlic may prove valuable in the treatment of tuberculosis. In recent experiments conducted by Dr. C.C. Lindegren of the University of Southern California, germs which cause the disease were killed three times faster when exposed to strong garlic vapor then when submerged in boiling water.

DEATH OF MEDICAL JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR

The Late Dr. K. M. Nadkarni

We regret to record the death of Dr. K. M. Nadkarni on 14th instant at the age of 72 at Mangalore. Dr. Nadkarni was ailing for a long time from hemiplegia, etc.

The late Dr. Nadkarni who was educated in Government College, Mangalore, Presidency College, Madras, and Government College, Madras, was a well-known figure in medical circles of Bombay for a number of years. He also took keen interest in the science of music, contributing several articles to Indian and foreign periodicals on the subject, and had even founded a society in Bombay under the name and style of "Arya Gayana Rakshaka Mandali," whose members included lovers of the art in all the Indian communities. He was elected a Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Science, Arts and Letters of London, Member of the Chemical Society of Paris, and Member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, London, in recognition and appreciation of his independent pioneer labours in the field of medico-scientific journalism and publications.

The late Dr. K. M. Nadkarni.

He was a man of adventurous spirit and the "Indian Medico-Chirurgical Review," which he founded independently and ably edited jointly with Dr. Sir N. H. Choksy of Bombay, was the premier medical journal in Bombay and West Coast of India in those days. He was also the founder and editor of the "Doctors' Magazine" and the "Indian Health," the former journal which he edited and published from Bombay in 1892 and the latter in 1902 from Madras. He was also the author of the following notable works:—"Essentials of Modern Treatment of Diseases"; the "Practitioners' Clinical Referee"; the "Wall-Chart of Health and Hygiene"; the "Indian Plants and Drugs, with their Medical Properties and Uses"; and the "Indian Materia Medica, with Ayurvedic, Unani, Siddha and Home Remedies."

Dr. Nadkarni leaves behind him his two sons, a daughter who is married to Mr. S. K. Niampally, B.A., LL.B., Accountant-General, Baroda, and a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn his death.

A SMILING SHEAF OF BILLS

ble ... 1 0 0
"Synopsis of foregoing account ... 3 16 6
"Being much pressed at present time to meet several large demands, I shall esteem it a great favour to have His Lordship's cheque for the above small and moderate charges.

G. N. CURZON."

WAY OF LEGAL LUMINARIES:

Though one of the last men one would suspect of humour, at least in his professional character, is the solicitor; yet when he prepares his bill of costs, he provides much material for smiles, except perhaps in the man who has to pay the legal piper.

In a solicitor's firm for winding up an estate recently, the first two items were:—

	£ s. d.
"To seeing the death of Mr. J. T. in the 'Times' and writing to you thereon ...	0 6 8
To seeing the death of Mr. J. T. in the 'Times' and writing to Mrs.	0 6 8

* * * *

A solicitor recently accompanied one of his clients to a bank to take over certain securities. The business was completed, they left the bank and lunched together. It is more easy to imagine than to describe the client's feelings when a few weeks later he discovered in the solicitor's bill an item of two guineas for time spent eating at his expense!

Even more extraordinary was the item of a bill once sent to one of our legislators:

	£ s. d.
"To walking up in the night and thinking after your case ...	0 6 8

A HOTEL KEEPER:

The lawyer occasionally meets his match, however, as in the case of the Swiss Hotel-keeper who received from his lawyer an exorbitant bill of costs.

A few weeks later the lawyer lunched at his client's hotel and at the close of the meal a bill for 70 francs was handed to him. It read:—

	Fr.
"Green grocer ...	10 00
"Preparing luncheon ...	2 50
"Perusing bill of fare ...	4 00
"Two consultations with the blowing on the soup ...	9 50
"Taking fly out of soup ...	5 50
"Waiter bowing and scrapping Saying 'I hope you'll enjoy your luncheon ...	3 50
"Ten visits to cellar ...	10 00
"Reading bill of fare aloud ...	2 50
"Clearing the table ...	1 50
"Letting down window shutters ...	2 00
"Clearing away remains of luncheon ...	4 00
"Surprise at receiving tip.	2 00
"Acceptance of bill ...	2 50
"Receipting same ...	2 50

(Continued From Page 4)

"Wishing 'Goodbye" ...	2 50
Francs	70 00

A DOCTOR.

An amusing story was recently told of a doctor who was invited to dine with a solicitor friend, and during the meal mentioned a small legal difficulty. A few days later he received a bill from his host for a guinea for

	£ s. d.
"Advice on the subject discussed at my house on the 24th instant ...	1 1 0

Not to be outdone, the man of medicine promptly sent in a counter claim, thus:

	£ s. d.
"To drawing your attention on the 24th inst. to the state of your blood as evidenced by certain pimples on your face ...	0 6 8
"To prescribing remedy for same ...	0 6 8
"To anxiety caused by doubt whether you would follow my advice ...	0 3 4
"To further anxiety as to propriety of charging a friend for professional services rendered at such a time ...	0 3 4
"To deciding that I cannot do better than follow your example ...	0 3 4
	£1 3 4

BREACH OF PROMISE ACTION:

Still more entertaining was the bill recently sent to defendant in a breach of promise action by the father of the girl whom he had jilted after six years' assiduous wooing. Among its items were:—

	£ s. d.
"To 540 meals provided by me in my house ...	54 0 0
"To whisky and cigars supplied during six years ...	38 0 0
"To reupholstering of armchair and sofa ...	4 10 0
"To gas fire after 11 p.m. ...	10 0 0
"To injury to health through late hours waiting to lock up after you ...	100 0 0
"To 1,000 hours' exclusion from my drawing room ...	50...0 0
	£256 10 0

PROFESSIONAL CHARGES:

The following bill received (?) by A., a Chartered Accountant, from his broker B., a solicitor, for acting as a best man at his wedding, at which B met his wife, and second bill sent (?) as contra to B., may amuse members of both professions. It will be noted that the loquacious lawyer "adds back" one third, but the monosyllabic (and alas!) impecunious Chartered Accountant deducts a similar proportion.

SOLICITOR'S BILL:

Solicitor's Bill to Chartered Accountant (on acting as best man at his wedding):

1929 ...	£ s. d.
June 1 On receipt of your letter inviting me to act as your best man at your wedding perusing same ...	0 3 4
Writing you to inquire if you had any previous matrimonial, etc	0 3 4
June 3—On receipt of your reply in the negative, perusing same ...	0 3 4
Writing you with numerous requisitions regarding financial and social positions, temper, and looks (if any) of would-be-wife.	0 13 4
June 5—On receipt of your reply asking me to "take it or leave it," perusing same ...	0 3 4
Taking it ...	0 3 4
June 7—On receipt of letter from you asking me to interview yourself and would-be bride, perusing same	0 3 4
Writing you and accepting your invitation ...	0 3 4
June 10—Long interview with yourself and bride-elect ...	3 3 0
Long interview with bride-elect ...	3 3 0
Warning her ...	0 6 8
Reasoning her ...	1 1 0
Kissing her ...	0 3 4
June 24—Long and exhaustive interview with your mother-in-law elect ...	21 0 0
Receiving her final instructions to see that you put in appearance at the Church on the day of the wedding whatever happened ...	3 3 0
Sept. 5—Attending you on the day of your wedding ...	105 0 0
Proposing health of bridesmaids ...	0 6 8
Drinking it ...	0 13 4
	£139 16 8
Add: 33 1/3 per cent. as authorised by Solicitor's Remuneration Act, 1925 ...	46 12 3
	£186 8 11
Paid disbursements as under:—	
Railwayfares, etc. 4 15 0	
Wedding present 5 0 0	
Parson's fees 3 3 0	
Sundry tips 12 0 0	
Sundry bribes to various persons "knowing just cause or impediments etc 20 0 0	44 18 0
With compliments	£231 6 11

ACCOUNTANT'S BILL:

	£ s. d.
To negotiating Fee for introducing you to your bride elect ...	315 0 0
Less: Customary compulsory reduction ...	105 0 0
	£210 0 0
Out-of-pocket expenses: Legal charges for providing title of above .	21 6 10
	£231 6 10

It is for reasons such as above that while an Accountant remains as poor as a church-mouse with his "customary compulsory reductions," a Solicitor becomes as rich as a fatted calf with his 33 1/3 per cent. "compulsory surcharges" authorised under Solicitor's Remuneration Act. No wonder then a Solicitor never laughs except perhaps through his bills and then only at the expense of his clients!

THE SWEET NOTES OF SILVER BELLS

Every Pastille improves your vocal chord,
And makes fragrant your breath,
Tones your speech; During colds,
On dusty roads—in infectious surroundings,
There is nothing better than 'Lova.'

LOVA pastilles

Made in France
Per Tin of 120—As. 12.
MALGHAM BROS.,
26, Custom House Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

'BALANCE OF POWER' means LILY BRAND BARLEY

You can now get at any CHEMIST & DRUGGISTS All Over India & Burmah.

MANUFACTURED BY LILY BISCUIT Co. CALCUTTA.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Children may have to spend a few days in bed at some time or another, and busy mothers soon discover that it is usually not the actual nursing, but rather the entertaining of the small invalid which presents the greatest problem. When the doctor says that Usha must have a day or two longer in bed, or that Shankar is not quite ready to get up—that is when the trouble starts.

How can the children be kept contented during this period? What simple amusements will keep them quietly happy until they are able to run about again?

There is perhaps no more absorbing occupation than "cuting-out", and it is popular with children of all ages. The smallest ones will like to cut out the square or oblong pictures from juvenile picture-papers, or the children's cartoons from the newspapers. The older ones might be given old fashion-books and store catalogues to cut up.

Mounting and colouring the pictures is half the fun, so let the children have a scrap-book made from two or three folded sheets of brown wrapping-paper, box of crayons and a little paste.

The children can make also tiny presents for friends and relations. Striped wall-paper might provide bookmarks, and plain postcards could be decorated as greeting-cards for Divali, Idd, Christmas and such happy occasions, or birthdays. Little girls of course, will prefer knitting or sewing for making their presents.

Farmyard and zoo sets of toys, are good to play with in bed. The mountainous secenery of the bedclothes makes an interesting background for the tiny toy animals and people, and small daily additions to the set give the children something to look forward to.

It is a good idea to move a convalescent child to a different bedroom, preferably a sunny one with an interesting outlook. New surroundings give the child a fresher and more normal feeling, and renewed glimpses of the outdoor world will be a consolation until he—or she—is able to be up and doing again.

* * * *

AHALYA BAI.

(Sent by Sis. Nanky)

Our story goes two hundred years back when Marathas were yet in supremacy in the Southern India. Malhar Rao Holkar, the Maharaja of Indore, with his chiefs had returned from a war and camped near a village in Malwa. In that village there lived a poor Hindu Kisan who only in his old age got a daughter. She was not so unusually beautiful but her brow shone so brightly that people said, she would one day sit on a throne. Malhar Rao chanced to gaze at this lissome girl and could hear the cadence and soulful and lilt of heavenly music in her delicate strides. It evoked a pure love in hi's heart and he determined to have her in his family. Ahalya Bai had reached the marriageable age and her parents were already on a search for a suitable match through their Purohit. So, this resulted in the marriage of Ahalya with the Holkar's son, Khande Rao.

Virtue is a pivot round which this whole universe moves. Ahalya became the Beauty of the family and the gem of the house. Her mother-in-law was unusually harsh but she sailed smoothly through—they loved her, one and all. She was only 21, yet in her youth, her husband was killed in a war, and she was left a widow and a mother of two children, male and female.

She persisted to be a Sati but Malhar Rao instructed her not to do so but help him in his cabinet in place of his son. She acquitted herself well in her task and was pra'sed for her intelligence, carefulness and wisdom. After a few days, as Fate would have it, her father-in-law died and her son followed him closely—what a hard hit! Aha'ya, that goddess of purity, love and intelligence had now to rule with all grief in her heart.

Her minister's name was Gangadhar. He had his own ends to serve. He explained to Ahalya and tried to bring her round to allow him to ascend the throne but she heard him not. Gangadhar, treacherous, weak, was not to sit silent, nor was Ahalya. She took the hint and became on her vigil guard. He wrote to Raghuba, the guardian of Madho Rao Peshwa to wage war and held out a promise of help to him. Ahalya cautioned her commander-in-chief, her adopted son.

Before Raghuba came she was ready and when both came face to face, Raghuba was frightened to see such a huge army. He was remorseful. At length, Raghuba explained to Ahalya in meek terms that he had come to condole her on the death of her son, but by no means for a fight. Ahalya was wise enough to comprehend this all—

"All right," she said in a commanding tone "you are our guest and send back your army." And

CHILDREN'S OWN PAPER.

The April issue of "PUSHPA"—the Children's Own Paper,—will be ready in a few days' time.

Many could not get the March issue, because they wrote for it too late. So, better hurry up now, if you want the April issue!

It is a bigger, a brighter and a better issue as you will see. It is, therefore, priced at six pice each: And you must send two annas stamps for the specimen copy.

But why don't you become a permanent subscriber by paying Rupee One only as its annual subscription?

Misses Padmavati Dalal and Jaswanti Dalal in a characteristic pose of a shepherd and a shepherdess.

Caught Doing—eh?

A Garba Dance by the Gujerati Stree Mandal, led by Miss Guneal Desai, B. A., at the Jubilee Concert of the Social Service League, Bombay.

after a stay of a few days at Indore Raghuba retraced.

Ahalya had all the ability and tact to rule the country:—In every line there was progress, each department, industries, commerce and trade had reached its zenith. All sorts of pains were taken for the welfare of the people. Roads, wells, traveller's houses, hospitals, bridges, canals were built. Treasuries were full and Indore became a heavenly spot and an envy of Raghuba again.

He sent a message to Ahalya that he was in bad need of money, and if she could advance some loan to him: he got a fine reply, "All this kingdom and fortune is a trust of God with me, hence I cannot take or lend money as I like. If you beg in His name, I shall give you what I can" Raghuba was irritated, raised an army and attacked Indore again.

This time Ahalya commanded no army, but came single-handed with a few notable persons, and met Raghuba.

"Is this all your army? Whom should I fight; with you alone?" asked Raghuba wonderingly and covetously.

"I have not come for fight. You are the Uncle of Peshwas and I, the servant of Peshwas, am queen of the Raja of Indore. How dare I face you? Now stab me or turn me back, but till there is blood in my veins, you cannot have a pie from Indore."

This was sufficient for Raghuba. He retreated and Ahalya went on with her rule. She died in 1795, but her name occupies still an important place in the annals of India and she is still worshipped as Devi in Malwa.

* * * *

THE MAN WHO LIVED BY HIS WITS.

(Sent by Bro. Prahlad Singh)

Debidin had no home, no friend no kith and no kin. He had no money to buy food with, he never begged nor stole. Yet he dined, drank and dressed like a prince. He was always on his legs and would not stop at any one place too long. He did neither harm nor good to any man; yet every-body loved him. He talked little and looked grave; yet every man wished to make friends with him.

One day he knocked at the door of a rich man; "Sir, I wish to take service with you," he prayed.

"What pay would you like to have?" asked the rich man.

"Nothing but what I can earn by my wits, Sir," he replied.

The rich man looked up at him and asked, "What do you mean?"

"Well, well, you will see," was the answer.

Debidin was taken in as the porter of the house. A great feast was held in the house that night. The rich man had invited his friends to dine with him. Many good and sweet dishes were prepared and the guests were about to fall to eating.

Just then, Debidin hurried into the room. His face was pale and his breadth was coming fast. "The robbers! the robbers!" he cried. In a moment the hall was empty.

The guests who had not yet touched a morsel of food ran out in fright. Some of them hid in lone and dark corners; some rushed out to the gate; while others fled by the back door.

The whole house was full of hurry and hustle. But Debidin slowly stepped into the room. He shut the doors and sat down to eat.

The fools were waiting for the robbers and the clever man was at the table, having a merry feast. He left the house at midnight.

* * * *

A Hat Trick

You will require a black bowler hat and a length of black cotton for this trick. Pass the black cotton over the crown of the hat and attach the ends to the rim on either side.

Show the trick in a corner of the room where the light is not too strong. The table on which you place the hat should be well away from your audience.

Having placed the hat on the table tell your friends that you possess a certain magic power enabling you to raise the hat by simply touching it with your finger.

Touch the crown of the hat with the forefinger murmuring. "Abracadabra" several times. Gradually slip your finger under the black cotton, and raise the hat from the table. Lift the hat about an inch and lower it again to the table. Work your finger well under the cotton and make the hat dance and perform all kinds of movements. After a time, pull the cotton from the hat and pass the hat round for examination.

* * * *

A Coin Trick

Use a pie or pice for this trick. Place a small piece of soap on the tip of your left thumb. If you can find a piece of pink soap, you will find no difficulty in concealing it from your audience. Work the soap between your finger and thumb until it becomes soft and sticky.

Take a square sheet of paper, place a pie in the centre and hold paper and coin flat on both palms. Place the fingers of the left hand behind the sheet of paper and your left thumb over the coin on the front of the paper. The coin should be facing your audience. Press your soapy thumb hard on the coin to make it stick. Take hold of the paper with both hands and turn it towards you. Behind the cover of the paper, draw your thumb with the coin attached into the palm of your left hand. Hide the coin in the palm of your hand and fold up the paper as though wrapping up the coin. Then hand the little packet to one of your friends. To his surprise he will find the paper empty.

* * * *

A Puzzling Sum.

Ask your friends if they can work out the following puzzle. Two fathers and two sons went into a restaurant to have supper, and their bill came to six shillings. Each paid an equal share; how much did each pay?

Your chums will reply "one and sixpence." But there is a catch in this puzzle. There were really only three persons: grandfather, father and the father's son (two fathers and two sons) and the correct answer is two shillings.

He Lives In Borneo

Did you know that Mr. Proboscis Monkey has such a large nose that it conceals most of his mouth? Proboscis, by the way, means a trunk, such as elephants have, or a snout. In other words, a very large nose.

This kind of monkey is found only in Borneo, and is about thirty inches long. Its tail is almost as long as its body. Its coat is mainly yellow, except on the head and back, where it is reddish-brown in colour.

* * * *

JOIN THE BROTHERHOOD!

So many children are joining the great brotherhood of Balkanji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association every day: Why not you?

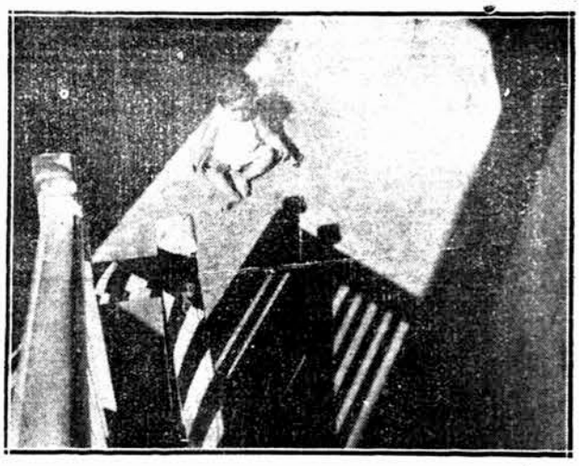
If you like to know what it is, please send for fuller particulars, intimating us of your age and full address, and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

And do you like to have a Pen-Friend from America? Well, we could get you one immediately on your letting us know this.

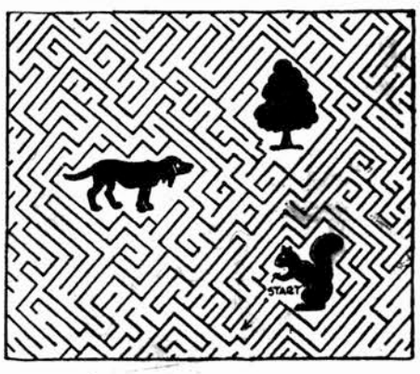
Please address all communications in connection with this Corner, "PUSHPA," and the Children's Association, directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada



An artistic study of shadows and lines.



To win this game you must lead the squirrel to the tree without going into a path that will lead to the dog.

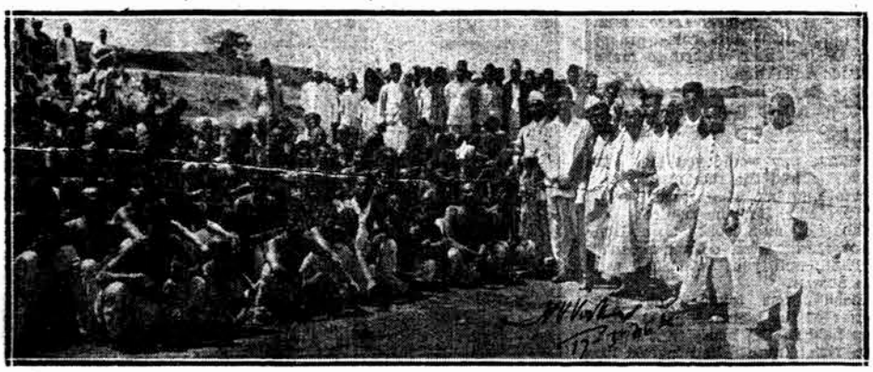
"Well, to what do you attribute your remarkable health?" asked a newspaper reporter of an old man.

"You see," replied the man, "I got a good start on most people by being born before germs were discovered; thereby having less to worry about."

Drawn by Bro: P. S. ADHAV.

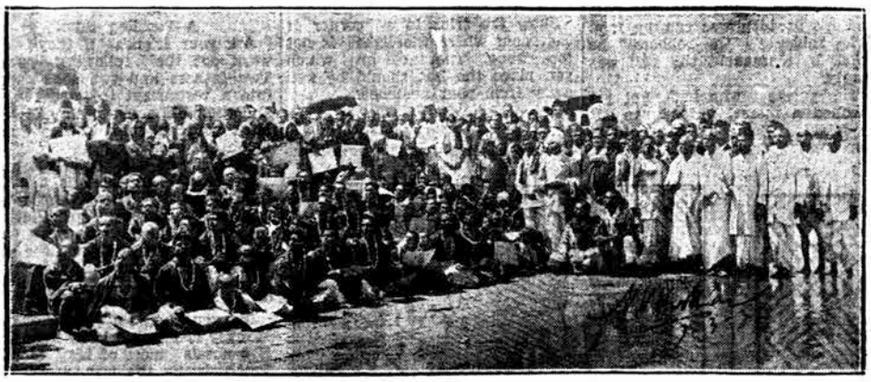
Sonja Henie, World's Figure Skating Champion, acting as Fairy Godmother of the Ice to a group of young children in Berlin.

Pandit Malaviya Initiates Harijans Into Vedic Religion



Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, during his recent visit to Nasik, initiated a large number of Harijans into Vedic religion. Photo shows the Harijans assembled on the bank of the Godavari to take a bath before the initiation, Panditji standing third from the right.

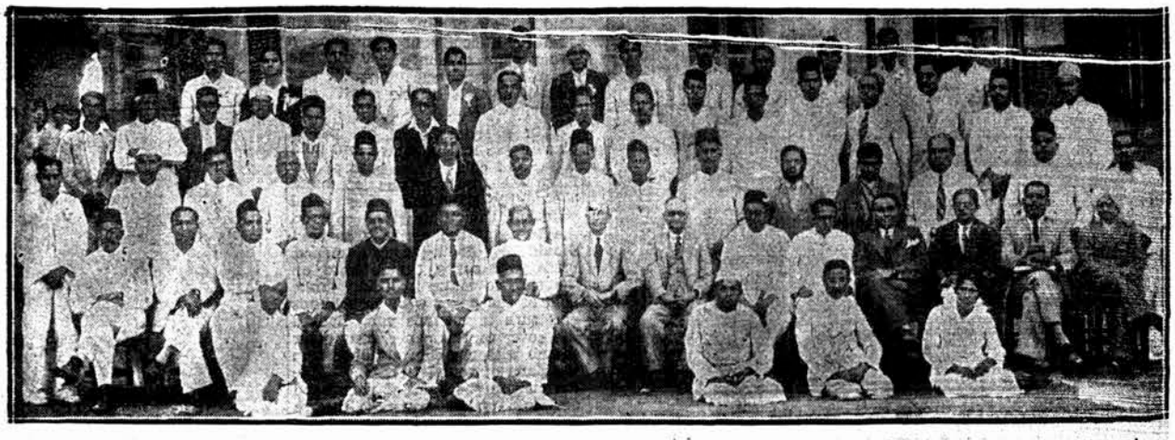
Pandit Malaviyaji taking a bath in the Godavari.



Harijans, after a bath in the Godavari river, and wearing Tulsi garlands, are seen ready to receive their initiation.

A group of Volunteers of the Swadeshi Exhibition, held in connection with the Thana District Women's Conference at Palghar.

Sheth Gordhandas Ranchhodji Modi, who has been awarded the title and gold medal of Raj Ratna by H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. The Sheth has donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the Maternity and Child Welfare League, Baroda of the Managing Committee of which he is a permanent member.



Sixteenth Session of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India), held at Baroda on the 1st and 2nd March, under the presidentship of Mr. S. M. Avril, V.D., M.I. Loco. E., Loco. Superintendent of the Baroda State Railways.

THE MYSTERIOUS DICE

Ariovistus X. Nebel-Spalter unexpectedly returned to his office early yesterday morning from a business trip. He surprised his employees who did not expect him back for another fortnight. Although the Gam Ling Game Company opened for business at 9 a.m. there was no sign of the office staff, when Ariovistus strolled in one hour later.

Ariovistus soon forgot about his tardy employees, for there on his desk lay a mysterious-looking package overspread with several rows of dice. The dice had evidently been appropriated from the partnesi stock, but Ariovistus was certain that the package contained some sort of infernal machine. Since the life of such a great captain of industry was too valuable to be risked in playing with bombs he summoned Inspector Ferret from Police Headquarters.

By the time the famous detective had reached the game magnate's office, the latter's secretary had arrived. She knew nothing about the package; in fact, owing to a bad cold, she had been home the last couple of days. Used to studying the human countenance, Inspector Ferret had observed in the girl's face a guilty expression which was not noticed by the excited Ariovistus. Ferret suspected at once that the dice represented some sort of secret code used by the girls in the office and that both the package and message had been intended for the secretary and not the employer.

The detective soon solved the cryptogram, although he pretended to be baffled by the dice. To relieve the mind of the trembling Ariovistus the officer took the package back to headquarters with him.

What became of its contents you can surmise when you have deciphered the message of the dice. Each die represents a letter in the communication, but the necessary punctuation marks must be supplied by the solver.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

OXFORD UNDER-GRADUATES ON STRIKE

Refuse To Eat College Dinner

Oxford University created a new sort of "strike" last month when 150 under-graduates at Pembroke College refused to enter the hall for dinner as a protest against alleged unappetising meals served. The "strike" was complete, not one man dining, and the men's move came as a surprise to the dons of the college when they arrived and proceeded to the head table, says the "Manchester Guardian."

An undergraduate told a reported that the extraordinary thing was that while they had been complaining "from time immemorial" about the poor quality of the food, the high table at Pembroke was looked upon as one of the best in the University.

A three years' man said. "Ever since I came up to Pembroke we have discussed the matter at every junior common-room meeting and have sent resolutions to the senior common-room, but nothing has been done. Our strike is not only against the poor quality of the food but against many of the rules obtaining in the college. At other colleges men can "sign off hall" as late as noon and 2 p.m., but at Pembroke we have to sign off by 10 a.m.

"We have asked that the menu should be ready by 10 a.m., but have been told that is impossible. It has been a common thing for years for men to enter the dining hall, and, on seeing the menu, at once leave and go into the city for dinner. It is not a question of the quantity of food, but the quality. We pay 2s. for dinner, plus 1d. for a roll, and we say we should get something more appetising than we have been getting for some time."

Another undergraduate said they had to pay 5d. for a boiled egg all the year round. Everything was dearer than at the shops, but in spite of that the college authorities stated that the kitchen was run at a loss. Other grievances included the charges for cleaning materials and for service.

"We are absolutely unanimous and are hoping that as the result of our protest to-night and a meeting we are to hold on Friday in the junior common room things will be remedied." Pembroke men returning to hall to-night.

It is understood that at several other colleges complaints have been made about the food service.

The Dean of Pembroke, approached for a statement from the college point of view, said "I am afraid there is nothing I can say."

FOOTWEAR

For comfort, long wear and distinctive style, there are no better shoes than Flex Shoes! Guaranteed solid leather. Oxford shoe (illustrated). Rs. 6-8 per pair, all sizes.

J. J. SURATWALLA & SONS

MANGALDAS ROAD,
Lane opp. G. T. Hospital Bombay, 2.

The Cross-Word Puzzle

HORIZONTAL

1—Narrow fabric.
5—Consecrate.
10—Downcast.
13—Melody.
14—Masculine name.
15—Birds of the cuckoo family.
17—What is the name of the eastern groups of South Sea Islands of the Pacific?
19—A branch of what tree is a symbol of peace?
20—Conclusion.
21—In Greek mythology, the goddess of malicious mischief.
22—On the banks of what river is the Arlington National Cemetery?
24—Turkish summerhouse.
26—Buffoon.
27—What is the missing name: The sweetheart of Robin Hood was Maid . . .?
30—Elevate.
32—Of a point in space.
34—Correct.
35—Strip between the upper and sole of a shoe.
36—Form of altazimuth.
37—Illuminated.
38—Babylonian chief sun god.
41—Barrier preventing flow of water.
42—American humorist.
43—Lubricates.
44—Select body.
46—Proposed universal language.
47—Family of violin makers.
49—Harassed for sport.
50—Box scientifically.
51—Constitutional vigor.
53—Long cloaks.
56—Feminine name.
57—Mimic.
60—Old-womanish.
61—Who wrote "Farewell to Arms"?
64—Christmas carol.
65—Uncovered.
66—Field of granular snow.
67—Unnecessary activity.
68—Ejects.
69—Dislikes.

VERTICAL

1—To open the mouth wide.
2—Metal.
3—Temperate.
4—Reimburse.
5—What forms with Cornish and Welsh the southern division of the Celtic languages?
6—Fails to keep.
7—High priest.
8—Hit with the open hand.
9—Therefore.
10—Who demanded the head of John the Baptist for her dancing?
11—Resin.
12—Prima donna.
16—Dry; said of wines.
18—River nymphs.
19—What Revolutionary patriot made a famous speech against the Writs of Assistance?
23—Leaves out.
24—Relatives collectively.
25—What fortress of Moscow was the chief residence of the czars until the 18th century?
27—Pertaining to the cheek.
28—Containing amidogen.
29—Network.
31—Exclamation of despair.
32—Decline.
33—Domesticated.
35—Stay in expectation.
36—Mine entrance.
39—Whom did Anthony Eden recently replace as British Foreign Secretary?
40—Bliss.
45—Prevaricate.
47—Who was the Greek god of manly beauty?
48—What infusion of the prepared leaves of a Brazilian holly is a popular beverage in South America?
49—Plaits.
50—Discovered at a distance.
52—What Irish patriot was executed for leading a rebellion in 1803?
53—Is able.
54—Wild ox of Celebes.
55—Counterfeit.
58—Inspires with fear.
58—Make smooth.
59—Sense organs.
62—Prefix meaning very much.

Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue.)

PURNIMA PICTURES' MIGHTIEST SPECTACLE

BLACK BOX OR HARFAN MAULA

a Lucky stars production

PURNIMA PICTURES

DIRECTED BY:- R.N.VAIDYA

Coming Shortly!

Spread Of Islam In Africa

Over 90 Per Cent. Of Population Of Leading North African Countries Are Followers Of The Prophet, While In S. Africa Also Islam Is Steadily Spreading

(By Rashid A. Munshi, B.Ag.)

Islam and the questions pertaining to Islamic culture are world problems, but in Africa they are acute although there is general ignorance regarding both their extent and character.

People will be surprised to know that in twelve African countries, such as Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, British, French and Italian Somaliland, etc., over 90 per cent. of the people are Muhammedans, while in other countries over 50 per cent. of the people profess the Islamic religion, viz., in Chad District and Eritrea, etc.

The following statistics quoted by Samuel M. Zwemer in his latest works, are both interesting and instructive:—

In Sudan out of 2,475,000 population, 930,000 or 35 p.c. are Muslims.

In French Somaliland out of 210,000 total population, 210,000 or 100 p.c. are Muslims.

In Italian Somaliland out of 350,000 total population 350,000 or 100 p.c. are Muslims.

In Eritrea out of 406,000 total population 225,000 or 52 p.c. are Muslims.

In Abyssinia out of 8,000,000 total population 3,000,000 or 37 p.c. are Muslims.

Khartoum And Omdurman

In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan we find the pure Arab, the Negroid and the Black race. The last named one represents many tribes and races and until recently they were the slaves both of the Arabs and the Negroids.

Illiteracy is almost universal and except in the urban centres superstition is universal and as such barbarous customs of bodily mutilations, teeth-filing, face-markings, etc., even amongst some Muslim tribes, are common.

Every year thousands go out to Mecca for purposes of holy pilgrimage and this international mixing of different cultures has toned down the fanatical zeal of these tribes.

Outside of Khartoum and even Omdurman, Islam is deepening its grip on the people and still seems to be chiefly a veneer and the Negro blood carries with it a characteristic jovial friendship and responsiveness to approach the religious brotherhoods of Islam, such as Jilaniya and Rashidiya Orders.

Islam In Abyssinia

The Ethiopian Empire, generally known as Abyssinia, comes today into world prominence as the result of the aggression of Italy for territorial purposes. It boasts of Gallas and other tribes who have become Muslims.

The capital of Abyssinia is now a railway terminus and there are no towns in the sense we usually mean and Addis Ababa is rather a vast encampment of cottages than a town. It has a population of 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants with a foreign population of several thousands, the majority of whom are Indians, Arabs and a few Armenians and Greeks.

The early annals of Ethiopia depict prolonged struggles and invasions of Portuguese forces engaging those of the faithful disciples of the Prophet who had fled from persecutions at Mecca.

Between 1,500 and 1,542 A.D. great numbers of Gallas who had embraced Islam followed in the wake of Mahommad Gran's invasion and overran Harrar, Shoa and the district round Magdala. In the recent Government scheme of education, Islam receives the place of honour. The Koran is the primary text book and for all practical purposes Islam is made the State religion. Illiteracy, although decreasing, still claims 90 per cent. of the population.

In Cape And Nayasaland

At the Cape again, in South Africa, Islam dates back to 1654 when the Dutch East India Company determined to use it as a penal settlement and as far as can be ascertained all the early prisoners sent from Batavia were Muslims. Later, they were allowed the liberty of marrying women from among the coloured population, who accepted Islam and this community thus became the nucleus of Mahommedanism in South Africa.

About 1860 Islam first entered into Natal when a large number of Indians, Hindu and Muslim, were imported as indentured labourers for the sugar plantations. Pretoria has nearly 1,500 Muslims and supports three mosques. In Johannesburg, Rustenburg and other mining centres there are considerable groups.

Both the orthodox sects, Sunni and Shiah, predominate in South Africa. Most of the Cape Malays belong to the Shaf'ite school, following in this their original leaders who came from Java. The Muslims of Nayasaland are also Shafa'ites, although among them and elsewhere the Indians are Hanifites.

Mystic Brotherhoods

The Derwish or mystic brotherhoods are found chiefly at Cape Town and from amongst these, Chistiya, Naqshbandiya and Qadiria orders appeal immensely to the Negro mind and at the same time ventilate their subdued promptings of both heart and soul in the rhythmic dancings, barbaric music and loud rituals. These mystic orders are in close touch of Mecca, Cairo, Constantinople and Bombay, as is evident from their literature, the lithographs that adorn homes and mosques.

Thus, in conclusion, one may discern for oneself the rapid spread of Islam in Africa in three distinct periods of religious conflicts, fall and rise.

In the first period between 636 and 650 the Arabs rapidly overran the country from Egypt to Morocco. During the second long period of 1050 to 1750 Sahara region and the West Sudan became Muslim. The third period between 1750 to 1900 was that of the revival of Islam through the Wahnabies and its spread by the Mahdi movements and the various Derwish Orders.

The growth and spread of Islam does not seem to have produced new industries or developed agriculture or made any remarkable contribution to art, architecture, music and science in Africa, but it has suppressed cannibalism and human sacrifice and has removed some of the coarser features of priest-craft and witchcraft.

Among the special endowments of the Negro race are a lively sense of God's personality and His manifestations, social capacity and sympathy and appreciation of authority.

It would not be difficult to see for oneself that all these qualities are eminently useful in the task of Muslim evangelization and that it can stand side by side with the philosophy and speculations of other religions such as Judaism and Christianity in the whole of the African Continent to-day.

"I WAS AFRAID, BUT NOW AM HAPPY"

British Girl Of 15 Gives Her Impressions Of Soviet Russia

Audrey Mosson, fifteen-year old Railway Queen of Great Britain, who is now touring Soviet Russia, writes as follows in the "Daily Sketch":—

Moscow, Wednesday: "At first I was afraid, but now all my fear is gone and I am quite happy.

"I like Moscow and Russia very much. Indeed, it is altogether different from what I thought it would be.

"We were almost scared to come because of ideas of Russia which we had, particularly since the Russians dislike queens, and I am the "Railway Queen.'

"But it is not like I imagined at all, or like many imagine

"To-night in the Palace of Labour I am going to wear my full regalia as a queen and get a link for my chain of office.

"Yesterday I went to the country and saw the children there. I wore a peasant's felt boots because of the snow. I have been spending most of my time with children—Young Pioneers—and they ask the funniest questions

"It seems that their ideas of us are just as strange as our ideas of Russia.

PATRIOTIC CHILDREN.

"They asked how the boys treat the girls in our school. I told them that we were not supposed to speak with boys or walk home with them.

"Then they asked how teachers treat rich pupils as compared with poor students. I told them that there was more formality in general than between students and teachers in Russia.

"I have been to workers' clubs attached to factories to meet children and see how they were taught folk games.

"Children in Russia are very patriotic.

"When I was the guest of men of the Red Army I was shown guns. The soldiers danced Caucasian dances with knives. I think they have lovely dances, but I hope they never have to use those guns.

STALIN—A VERY GREAT MAN.

"At the International Women's Day meeting I was the only English person to speak. I shook hands there with Mr. Kaganovich (M. Lazar Kaganovich Commissar for Transport.)

"When I saw Stalin I was very thrilled, but the hand clapping made me tired. I think Stalin must be a very great man. The people make such a noise when he appears. He is probably very kind towards his people.

"I went to the ballet at the Bolshoi Theatre. I never saw one like it before. I loved it.

"I have made friends with Bella Zuckerman, an American student at the Anglo-American School. She is also 15 years old and she speaks Russian. I am going to visit her school.

"I have been welcomed both as a 'Queen' and as Audrey Mosson.

"Please make it clear that I am not a Communist, but I like Russia very much and they tell me to go ahead and express myself as I want.

"So I will go to church—the nearest church I can find like the English Protestant.

VISIT TO KREMLIN.

"There are no restrictions here. They tell us to talk to anyone we like and ask any questions we wish.

"I am going to try to visit the Kremlin and see the museum and the railway workers' homes for which I have had a flood of invitations since I said that I would like to seem them.

"Probably I will be another week here and then will go to Leningrad.

"I was very much amused when Mr. Nielson (Mr. H. H. Nielson, who is in charge of the visit) thought he was going to be arrested as men in uniform came up and demanded if he were Mr. Nielson.

"They turned out to be workers in the uniforms of the Russian railway workers."

LOVE-TEST

Teacher Tells How He Dealt With Classroom Romance

The problem of what to do about lovelorn pupils and classroom romance engaged the best minds of Teacher's Institute at Windsor, Ontario. A bachelor teacher won the honours with his explanation of the "love-test," a way of determining if the tender emotion is the real thing.

After a baffled woman elementary school teacher had asked for advice on how to deal with a budding romance and two inspectors had stuttered and hemmed a little Mr. Duffin leaped to his feet and told of his system.

Case history No. One: "The little girl," Mr. Duffin said, "was seated at the front of the class and she had long, golden curls. Her boyfriend was at the back of the class and she kept turning around waving her curls prettily.

"I seated the two young lovers next to each other. It was pretty bad for two weeks—but at the end of the two weeks calm was restored in that part of the classroom. They wouldn't talk to each other."

DOCTOR AND GIRL FIGHT FOR BABY

Unconcernedly a blue-eyed three-year-old baby boy gazed about a crowded courtroom as Judge Rudolph de Sort of Chicago prepared for a Solomonic decree awarding his possession.

The infant sat on the lap of Dr. Gordon E. Mordoff, obstetrician, while Miss Margaret Mann, 24, unmarried, began her fight to claim him.

The physician asserted the boy is his own son.

The young woman was equally insistent the child was hers.

Answering the questions of her attorney, Miss Mann said the babe was born to her at St. Vincent's Orphanage May 19, 1932, and baptized Reginald Arthur Mann.

She explained she took him to the Mordoff home after reading an advertisement the doctor's wife—who died—had inserted offering to board an infant.

She declined to divulge the name of her child's father.

The gray-haired physician, who declared he has delivered 2,000 babies, insisted the lad was Gordon Mordoff III, born to his late wife in Minneapolis in 1932. Authorities there reported their records did not disclose any child born to Mrs. Modoff when she lived there.

NATIONALISM BENEFICENT AND PERVERTED

Mr. Lloyd George's Broadcast

Mr. Lloyd George, in a broadcast address in the B.B.C.'s St. David's Day programme, appealed to his English listeners for their interest in, and understanding of "this ancient people", the people of Wales.

Sometimes, Mr. Lloyd George went on, it was said that the world was suffering from an excess of nationalism. It was not true. It was suffering from a perversion of nationalism. The zeal and pride that sought to lift a nation from the ignorance and squalor of the past two heights where its people were enlightened and prosperous and enjoyed physical, mental and moral well-being and could look other nations in the face were a nationalism which was a blessing to those who practised it and an example and incentive to the millions who saw its beneficent activities of human achievement and happiness. That nationalism had nothing in common with the pernicious nationalism which wasted its strength in organising wars, commercial or military, against its neighbours. In Wales to-day nationalism spent itself on trying to raise the standard of education, art, music literature, on developing their own special qualities, intellectual, social and religious—seeking to exalt the nation.

The distinction of Wales was the high level of its intellectual and artistic activity, of musical and literary activity even in the humblest cottage homes. Wales in material wealth was much poorer than it was, but in the less perishable wealth of culture it was more opulent than ever.

The Welsh language, preserved for centuries, played an important part in those distinctive national activities, and the prospects for its continued survival were to-day better than they were three or four centuries ago. There was a large output of Welsh literature of outstanding merit, and there were to-day more men and women who read and appreciated Welsh literature than at any time in Wales's history.

Mr. Lloyd George said that that speech was not an occasion for arguing the merits of the preservation of the language. He would only say that there never was a time in his life when he was not bilingual, and that without the Welsh language there would be one colour missing from the rays of light which constituted for him the illumination and radiance of life. That must be true of all who were genuinely bilingual, who read with equal facility English and Greek or Latin, or French. They got a shaft of fresh light from the second language that they would not get from the best translation.—"Manchester Guardian."

Fun with Figures

FORM a number consisting of three figures, so that the sum of the first and third digits is equal to the middle digit.

The number also must be capable of being divided by 11, producing a quotient composed of two digits which are the same as the first and third figures of the number.

What number fulfills all these conditions?

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40.)

TRANSDELETION ANAGRAMS

A "TRANSDELETION" is a puzzle in which a letter is deleted from a word and the remaining letters are rearranged or transposed to spell another word, thus forming an anagram.

This operation is repeated until only a single letter is left.

In the circular part of the accompanying illustration there are nine radii, dividing it into nine sections. In each of these sections there are spaces for eight words, transdeleted down from an eight-lettered word and ending with a single-lettered word in the hub of the wheel.

The first, or master word in the top of each section, is the same for each of the nine groups. This is, however, variously reduced in each group so that the 63 words derived from the eight-lettered base are all different.

Each word of the various groups is defined herewith in the manner of the crossword puzzle. When you have correctly solved the words and placed them in their respective sections, you will find that the final nine letters in the hub, read in their proper order, spell the words of a fitting title for the drawing.

The nine groups of definitions follow:

GROUP I.

8. A square column.
7. A friend in need, when porous.
6. Chief.
5. Politician's roster.
4. Bench.
3. Never goes dry.
2. Similar.
1. A worm.

GROUP II.

8. A square column.
7. A riveter.
6. Crayon.
5. Greyhound's progression.
4. Wholesome, as food; sweet, as flowers.
3. Anthropoid closely resembling man in structure.
2. A Welsh son.
1. In music, softly.

GROUP III.

8. A square column.
7. Plagiarists.
6. Irony.
5. It is rude to do this.
4. Crocodile sheds this.
3. A rodent infesting houses, barns, sewers and ships.
2. Of a point in space.
1. Indefinite article.

GROUP IV.

8. A square column.
7. One who sticks to facts.
6. Periodical.
5. Get out of bed.
4. A title of respect once used by inferiors when addressing superiors.
3. Roused by injustice.
2. An island off the coast of France near La Rochelle.
1. One of three earliest studies.

GROUP V.

8. A square column.
7. Gay folks often throw these.
6. Distinguishes a convict.
5. Reaches towards the sky.
4. Mature.
3. Pastry.
2. Abbreviation for that is.
1. End of life and love.

GROUP VI.

8. A square column.
7. Prayer-book.
6. Folds.
5. What yesterday's bread becomes.
4. A culinary necessity.
3. What Congress has always done.
2. Street (abbreviation).
1. A kind of square.

GROUP VII.

8. A square column.
7. What the small dealer does.
6. French liquid measures.
5. Rows.
4. Location.
3. Even.
2. The tag victim.
1. Important person.

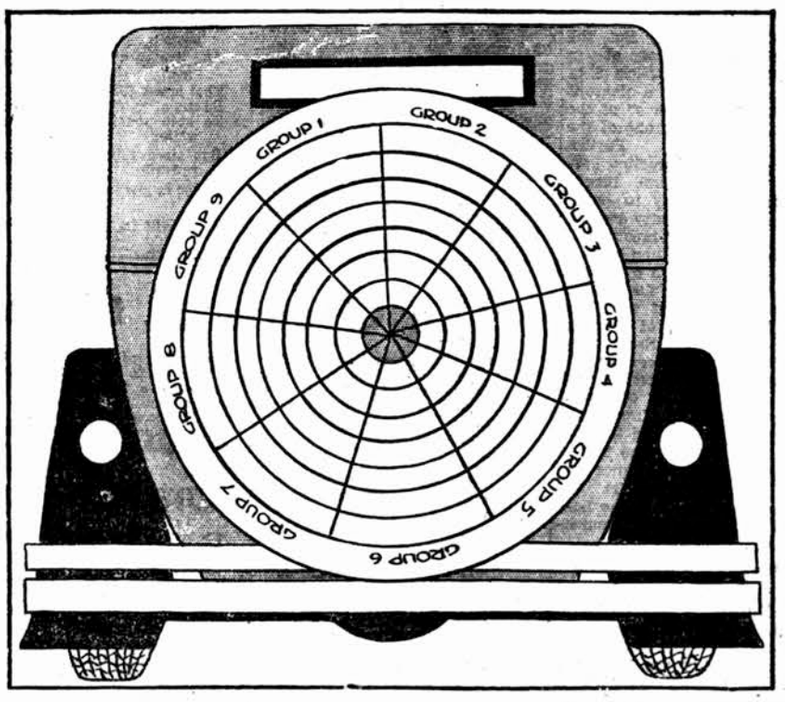
GROUP VIII.

8. A square column.
7. Subdivide again.
6. Fairy.
5. Denude.
4. Misstep.
3. To tear along the line of least resistance.
2. Abbreviation for a small state.
1. Always starts a row.

GROUP IX.

8. A square column.
7. Trifles.
6. A rich feed.
5. Carried by the super.
4. Garner.
3. To listen to attentively.
2. An Irish writer's pen name.
1. No bee is without this.

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).



OLYMPIC GAMES 1936

Cooking Arrangements For 50 Nations

(From A Correspondent)
BERLIN.

An ordinary mortal travelling all over the world must usually accustom his palate either to the rich international fare served at the hotels or the national food of the land offering him hospitality. This frequently gives rise to digestive discomfort, especially at a time when a high degree of efficiency is expected from him.

The competitors at the coming Olympic games in Berlin will have no troubles of this kind. It goes, however, without saying that catering for the 3,000 representatives from 50 nations will be no easy task. They will not expected sumptuous meals, nor would any sporting doctor countenance such. But as far as possible all will receive the food to which they are accustomed.

The restaurant buildings in the Olympic village, just outside Berlin, cover an area of 11,700 square meters, and comprise 38 kitchens and 38 dining-halls. When the great cooking "contest" starts, the kitchen chefs will be able to choose as to whether the native dishes be prepared by wood, coal, gas, or electricity. House-wives would get a fright when they hear that the restaurant has a "commander" of its own, and under him are 200 experienced cooks. The North-German Lloyd Shipping Line are responsible for this arrangement.

A general menu-card will serve as basis. Sporting doctors have decreed that for a sportsman breakfast must above all consist of fruit and light dishes. Further, there will be porridge, rice or American cereals in milk, coffee, tea, milk, cocoa, and of course, bread and toast, butter, honey, jam and egg dishes. Brazilians will get their special fruit the Chinese their special eggs and Frenchmen their red wine.

The standard midday meal will consist of soup, meat, fresh vegetables, salad and fruit, but the skilled cooks of the North-German Lloyd will be able to prepare dishes which suit the tastes of all the nations. A Chinese restaurant in Berlin will supply a special chef for the sportsmen from that country. In order to meet all emergencies, cooking classes are being held at Frankfort o|M with the same enthusiasm as that which animates those training for the sporting contest. Present at the meals will be 250 stewards of the N. G. Lloyd, who will serve as interpreters.

Europe: The Political Scene

MILITARY POINT OF VIEW ON THE RHINELAND

Why France Is Anxious To Keep The Zone Demilitarised And Why Germany, In Its Turn, Will Not Keep It So

(By Judex)

The demilitarised zone of the Rhineland no longer exists. In defiance of the Versailles and Locarno Treaties it has been re-occupied by German troops. The Treaty of Locarno is thus relegated by German action to the limbo, and follows the Treaty of Versailles into the dustbin of broken international agreements. The connection between the Demilitarised Zone and the Locarno Treaty is to be found in Article 4 of that instrument. Article 2 of the Treaty states that "Germany and Belgium, and also Germany and France, mutually undertake that they will in no case attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other."

Article 4 prescribes the procedure to be followed by the guarantors, Great Britain and Italy, if Article 2 is broken. The normal procedure is an appeal to the Council of the League. But, the article continues, "In case of a flagrant violation of Article 2 of the present Treaty or a flagrant breach of Articles 42 or 43 of the Treaty of Versailles by one of the High Contracting Parties, each of the other Contracting Parties (i.e., the guarantors) hereby undertakes immediately to come to the help of the party against whom a violation or breach has been directed." It then defines this as a case in which by reason "either of the crossing of the frontier or of the outbreak of hostilities or of the assembly of armed forces in the Demilitarised Zone immediate action is necessary."

A violation of the Demilitarised Zone by the "assembly of armed forces" constitutes an "unprovoked act of aggression" and the signatories are bound by the Treaty to come to the help of France and Belgium without waiting for the verdict of the Council of the League if it is decided that "immediate action is necessary."

Military Value Of Zone To France

The military value of the Demilitarised Zone to France was considerable, though, of course, neither the Zone nor the River was any barrier to aeroplanes, and the former could rapidly be crossed by mechanised forces. Numerically France is in a position of considerable inferiority to Germany, and her mobilisation would be comparatively slow.

General Niessel, formerly of the French General Staff, has calculated that Germany has at her immediate disposal at least 970,000 men, belonging to regular formations, and constituted as follows:

Regular Army	 650,000
Labour Camps	 200,000
Militarised police	.. 120,000

To these must be added 1,200,000 members of the Brown Shirt and Black Guard militia, and 30,000 men of the frontier guards service. Altogether, therefore, 2,200,000 men can be called up in case of necessity—no mean total, he adds, if they are indeed intended only for defence purposes!

Germany is rapidly rearming, and it may be expected that in two years time the 36 divisions which Herr Hitler announced would constitute the army will be ready and fairly fully equipped. France will then be confronted by a much stronger army than her own, and the disparity will increase as years go by and more reserves are trained and more material provided.

Anything, therefore, that would delay and hinder a German invasion would be of enormous value to France in gaining time for the completion of her mobilisation and the forming of her second-line divisions.

Germany Denied Use Of Strategic Railways

So long as the Zone remained demilitarised Germany was denied the use of her network of strategic railways in the Zone and in the Rhino land for the Powers concentration of her armies. She was forced back to the line Cassel-Wurzburg, which might have meant that the first clashes between the two armies would be on German territory, which has always been the great aim of the French General Staff. Now the Zone is re-occupied perhaps the most scientifically planned system of military railways in the world is once more in German hands.

The French must have realised that the Zone could not last for ever, and they could well have afforded many years ago to have offered a similar Zone on their own side of the frontier. This would have undoubtedly reconciled the Germans to their own, and removed any feeling of inferiority.

Such a solution is now impossible, as the immense system of French frontier fortification, constructed at a cost of some £35,000,000, runs close to the frontier, and it is hardly to be expected that they should abandon it. The offer of Herr Hitler to France of a mutual Demilitarised Zone is therefore an empty gesture, for he must know perfectly well that it is no longer possible on the French side.

We are told that the reoccupation is symbolic, and that only a few regiments have been sent into the Rhineland. This removes the actual fear of war for the time being or the necessity for the guarantors to provide military assistance to France, but it may still be held that the German Government has, juridically, resorted to war, with all the consequences that it may entail.

A Valedictory Charade

PAMELA recently attended a "coming out" party of a lifelong associate, to whom she was very closely attached. While waiting for the ceremonies to begin, Pamela composed a valedictory charade, in which the first three of the missing words combine to form the last.

The letters of each of the missing words are indicated by asterisks. The verses follow:

"Alas! My canine friend, I fear
The time for us to part draws near.

An aching void you'll leave behind
To bring you constantly to mind.
No more dare I to smile or grin
There'll be a **** where you have been.

** you could still with me remain
From all hard foods I would abstain,
And live on ****, or some such "goo"

That is not difficult to chew.
I'd use a ********** each night
To keep you clean and shining white;

But since this brute we can't restrain
I hope he gives us novocaine."

(For the solution of this puzzle see page 40).

The Oracle of the Magic Radio

THE amateur magician shows his audience an envelope which appears to be empty. He inserts a plain sheet of paper inside of it. A length of silk ribbon is stretched between the backs of two chairs and the flap of the envelope is sealed down over the ribbon thus suspending the envelope in mid-air. This makes a wireless receiver and aerial.

A numbered ticket is selected from a set of tickets (all different numbers) by a volunteer assistant. The assistant then looks up the number in a book containing various questions and reads the questions out loud. The performer cuts a narrow piece, say one-eighth of an inch, from the bottom of the suspended envelope and the paper drops out with the radio messages written thereon.

A prepared envelope, set of number cards, plain sheet of paper, duplicate sheet with radio message written on it, a pair of scissors and book containing the questions are the materials needed for this trick.

The prepared envelope is a simple affair. Two envelopes of good make (with the flap at the shorter side) are used. Take the address side and flap from one and trim it down so that it will fit inside of the other envelope. Paste one-quarter of the strip at the bottom inside edge, slip it into position and place it under pressure to ensure the partition is sticking properly.

Put the prepared sheet of paper inside the front division of the envelope and stick both flaps together, trimming them, if necessary. At the finish of the trick the plain sheet of paper is retained in the envelope by virtue of the pasted edge at the bottom of the partition.

Grandfather's Bicycle Trip

BACK in the heroic age, when grandfather was a boy, the younger generation did not ride the safety bicycles one sees nowadays, but had real he-man bicycles, that took a gymnast to mount and an acrobat to operate.

For many years people talked about the time grandfather rode his "ordinary" from Blinkville to Blankville in two hours flat. He had a small notch in the tire of the front wheel and by counting the number of times this notch appeared, he could tell the number of revolutions made by the wheel. The front wheel was 15 feet in circumference and it made 2,816 revolutions during the first hour.

For the sake of variation, grandfather rode the bicycle backwards during the second hour. There was a tack imbedded in the tire of the rear wheel and by noting the number of times this came into view, he found that the wheel made 4,928 revolutions in the second part of his trip to Blankville. The circumference of the rear wheel was one-half that of the front wheel.

Grandfather does not recall the distance he traveled on that memorable trip, but it should not be difficult for the puzzlist to ascertain the number of miles between Blinkville and Blankville.

Hidden Flowers

THE name of the flower, which is concealed in each of the following sentences, is spelled by combining two and more words or parts of words:

1. While on his honeymoon Henry Hook lost his valuable topaz in Niagara's swirling waters.

2. Uncle Mat is expecting to visit his favorite nephew who lives in London.

3. After planting my garden I am going to enclose it with a high fence to keep out my neighbor's chickens.

Conundrums

WHAT is the most cheerful sound that a hungry person can hear when he enters the dining-room?

• • •

2. In what way are a hastily eaten dinner and a rapidly falling barometer alike?

• • •

3. Soldiers always mark time with their feet, but what always uses its hands for doing the same thing?

(The solutions of these puzzles appear on page 40).

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

SURVEYS OF SUN AND SKY

German Expedition In South Africa

At the end of March this year a German scientific labour in Africa will reach a temporary conclusion, and it is a labour that is of great importance in all questions of economics, agriculture and acclimatisation.

The Physico-Therapeutic Institute of the University of Jena has, during the past eight years made a series of surveys of sun and sky, from the point of view of light and its effects, at various places of climatic importance.

Soon Fraulein G. Riemerschmidt, technical assistant to the University, will shortly be leaving Cape Town with her instruments, after sixteen months of difficult but successful work, during which observations were made in Kenya (Mombasa, Nairobi and Mount Kenya) on the Victoria Nyanza, in the mandated territory of Tanganyika and upon the slopes and peak of the Kilimanjore. In Johannesburg, at the Witwatersrand University, in co-operation with its various scientific departments, further surveys were made, and finally, at the request of the Government, also in Cape Colony.

The costs of the work were borne by many public scientific societies and by private subscription, and the material obtained promises to be of the greatest interest and importance.

YOUR GLIDER IN YOUR SUIT CASE

An amphibian glider recently tested at the Central Airdrome in Russia is blown up like an automobile tube and can be collapsed and packed away in a suit case. Made of a special rubberized fabric, the odd craft is inflated through various valves with a hand pump in about fifteen minutes. A tailpiece of hard rubber, and other stiffening parts, give the necessary rigidity to keep the glider from collapsing under the stresses of flight. It weighs less than ninety-three pounds, is about twenty-six feet long and has a wing spread of just over thirty-one feet. Controls are operated by means of ropes and the unique sailplane is said to be exceptionally stable and easy to handle while in flight.

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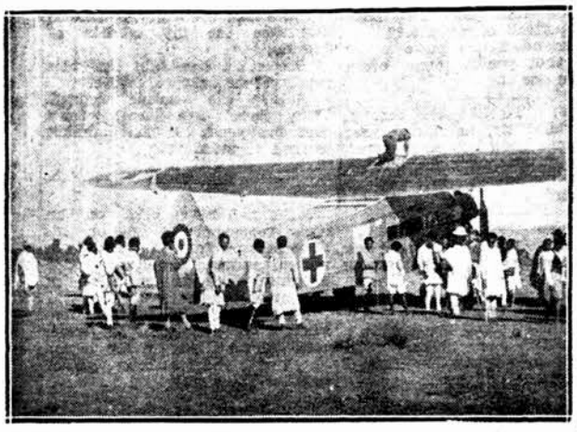

Several Swedish members of the Swedish Ambulance Unit are repairing the ambulance 'plane after the Italian air raid, in which it was damaged. The 'plane was evidently once used by the Emperor Haile Selassie, as witnessed by the coat of arms of the Lion of Judah, which may be seen on the fuselage. Many Abyssinians were killed in the air attack on the Hospital Unit and some of the personnel were wounded. A protest from Sweden brought an apology from Rome.

ELECTRONIC EYE SEES IN THE DARK

An "electronic eye" capable of piercing the dark and presenting inestimable possibilities as an aid to air and sea navigation, offense and defense in war time, and to the astronomer and bacteriologist, was introduced recently before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Dr. V. K. Zworykin and Dr. George A. Morton of the Radio Corporation of America laboratories.

The "eye" was asserted to have its greatest practicable possibilities as an interchangeable telescope or microscope. On a ship at sea it could pierce complete darkness and reproduce the image of a smokestack of another vessel, Dr. Morton believes. In war time, a landing field could be "illuminated" with infra-red light making it invisible to the enemy but in clear relief to planes equipped with the electronic telescope. Such "illumination" would mean only the insertion of black filters in ordinary flood lights. An automobile equipped with dual infra-red and subdued visible light and the electronic telescope would be less subject to low visibility hazards of driving. With it one can see the world in which there are no colours, a zone which, when made visible, is twice as broad as that of normal sight, a zone heretofore limited to the eyes of a few insects and to them only in a few areas.

CAR SHINES IN THE DARK

Coated with luminous paint, a car exhibited by a leading French manufacturer shines in the dark with weird green light. Practical use of the odd idea has been proposed as a means of increasing the visibility of cars upon the road at night and thus reducing the danger of collisions.

NOVEL SAFETY RAZOR

Spare blades are stored in the handle of a novel safety razor recently placed on the market. The blades are housed in a small rectangular metal case, which is attached to a conventional type of double-edged safety razor by means of a short tubular handle.

GROWING TWIN PLANTS

Growing identical twin plants, a feat hitherto unknown in Nature, was recently announced to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Identical twins, common among humans and in the animal kingdom, are halves of the same egg, or ovum, that produce the children so similar they sometimes cannot be told apart.

In plants, by a discovery made at the University of Michigan, this is accomplished by cutting embryonic seeds into two bits, so small they are barely visible without a microscope. Attempts to do this have been made by scientists for 30 years without success. It has been something earnestly sought by botanists to match the "tissue culture" by which living flesh is made to live immortally in test tubes.

Prof. Carl D. La Rue of Michigan solved the plant problem by borrowing an idea from the living "tissue culture" technique. There embryonic organs or tissues always show some extra powers of growth and life.

SAFETY ENVELOPES

Receivers of letters mailed in a safety envelope recently invented can easily detect attempts to break the seal. If a tamperer should steam or soak the envelope to open it, rows of perforations along the flap will carry the moisture through to a special ink hidden on the back which runs and blurs, leaving an indelible tell-tale mark. The device is expected to aid in curbing mail meddling. A printed legend on the back of the envelope gives warning of the safety feature and tends to discourage tamperers before they begin their attempt to peer inside.

POCKET RADIO TRANSMITTER

A pocket radio transmitter, using less power than a common flash light, now enables broadcast announcers to dispense with heavy equipment in eyewitness reporting of news events. Using a wave length of only one meter, the miniature set carries the announcer's words to a pickup station situated anywhere within a four-mile radius, for retransmission to the broadcasting station. A three-inch cube houses the transmitter.

INGENIOUS AID TO STAR-GAZERS

Star Groups Identified With Odd Instrument

To aid his students in learning the star constellations, Walter Bartky, associate professor of astronomy at the University of Chicago, has devised an ingenious instrument called the "stellarscope." Sighting through its eyepiece with one eye, the user sees an illuminated diagram of a star group, while with the other eye he may view the actual constellation in the night sky. A roll of film, drawn through the device, bears twenty-four star maps covering virtually every part of the heavens. These are illuminated one at a time by a self-contained flash light, and magnified by a lens in the eye-piece. Use of the stellarscope, its inventor points out, obviates the inconvenience of using ordinary star maps in the dark, and facilitates direct comparison of a diagram with the group of stars it portrays. Another suggested use is to aid pilots in night flying, particularly in planes not equipped with radio for directional signals, where it would help in navigating.

A GERMAN OPTICAL DISCOVERY

The problem of the so-called "rubber lense" has occupied the attention, for some time past, of opticians the world over. The creation of an objective that, by means of the simple operation of a lever, would permit an alteration of its focal distance, that is to say would allow the picture to become larger or smaller at will, without altering the clearness of the outline, has been an aim upon which much work, energy, mathematics and calculation have been expended.

Objectives, allowing the alteration of the focal distance, have been patented, and have even been put upon the market from time to time. They all, however, had the disadvantages that they were extremely expensive, very complicated and could not fulfil the increasing demands, from a technical point of view, of modern cinematography. The problem is now dealt with in another manner by means of the "Transfokator". Camera and lense remain the same, but in front of the latter an extra, movable lense is attached, which, without altering the strength of the light, and without causing any deterioration to the picture, can increase or decrease the focal distance. The result is that the picture looks as if the camera had simply flown smoothly past the object and taken it in passing. So that now we have a kind of optical snapshot as well as a mechanical one.

The Transfokator made its name at first through the medium of "baby" film. It is manufactured by a German company and fitted to the Siemens small Film Camera, and has made it possible for the small camera owner to take photographs without the use of a tripod. The Transfokator for ordinary cameras is now also a reality.

TRY THIS STUNT

Stand on your toes with your feet six inches apart. Wad a sheet of paper into a ball and place it by your left heel.

Bend your knees and put your right hand at the back of the right leg and then in front of the left leg, continuing this action until you succeed in picking up the ball of paper.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Applicant (to brewery foreman) "Any chance of a job? Wages no object."

It happened on the train. A small man, a bad stammerer and painfully conscious of his disability, leaned forward and tapped the big man opposite on the knee.

"Your b-b-b-b—he began, shaking his head and tapping his foot on the floor in an effort to speak.

The big man smiled patronizingly.

"Now, take it slowly," he said.

The small man gulped.

"Yes, b-b-but your b-b-b—."

Again the big man interrupted him.

"No hurry, old chap," he said. "Take a deep breath and—"

"Crash!" His words ended in a howl of pain as his bag fell off the rack and struck him squarely on the head.

Dora was in the middle of her singing lesson when her mother came into the room. She listened for a moment or two, and then broke in: "Ah—er—how is my daughter getting on? D'you think she will make a great singer?"

The teacher coughed and seemed at a loss for a reply.

"It—it's very hard to say," he said at last.

"But surely she possesses some of the qualification?"

"Well—er—she's got a mouth, certainly!"

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"Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?"

"My friend, I can make it so lifelike that you'll jump every time you see it."

George: "I'd like the best in the world, Kitty, to marry you; but I don't know how to propose."

Kitty: "That's all right, George. You've finished with me; now go to father."

A London Scot sent home a haggis from the City, and all day looked forward to his evening meal.

At dinner, stew was served, and he asked his English wife why she had not cooked the haggis.

"Cook it?" she asked. "Oh, was that a haggis?" I'm sorry. I put it on the rockery."

A young bridegroom, after the wedding was over and the bride's father had gone off to the club began to search anxiously among the wedding gifts.

"What are you looking for, darling?" asked the bride.

"That fifty-pound cheque of your father's," he said. "I don't see it anywhere.'

"Poor Dad is so absent-minded," said the bride. "He lit his cigar with it."

To a certain bishop a wealthy woman complained that her domestics showed a strange indifference to their fate in the next world.

"I don't think they care whether they go to heaven or not." she said.

"I suppose you have assured them of your hope to be there?" asked the bishop.

"Assuredly."

"Then do you not think that may be the precise reason for their indifference?"

The doctor was interviewing the last patient in the surgery when a woman rushed in crying: "Doctor! Doctor! Come quickly. My husband has swallowed a mouse!"

"Get back to him," said the doctor, "and try waving a piece of cheese about in front of his mouth. I'll follow you as soon as possible."

Five minutes later the doctor reached the house. A man was lying on a settee with his mouth wide open, while a hysterical woman was waving a kipper close to his mouth.

"You foolish woman," he cried. "I told you cheese."

"I know that," she shrilled, "but I've got to get the cat out first!"

"Why didn't you go to the help of the plaintiff," asked counsel, "when you saw the two men start fighting?"

'How could I know who was going to be the plaintiff?"

Mr. Henpeck: "My wife has disappeared." Constable, "When?"

"A fornight ago."

"Why didn't you come to us before?"

"I couldn't believe it at first. I thought I was dreaming?.

"Have you seen the cashier this morning?"

"Yes, sir. He came in without a moustache and borrowed the railway time-table!"

A jew was hobbling down the street and, on inquiry, explained to a friend that he was wearing size seven boots whereas he took tens.

"Why is that?" asked his friend.

"Vell," he replied, "my son he goes always to the dogs, my daughter is always out at night clubs and my vife she leaves me, too. De only pleasure in my life now is ven I take off my boots."

The tourist was enjoying for the first time the dry climate of Arizona.

"Doesn't it ever rain in this country?" he asked a native.

"Rain?" the native replied. "Why there's frogs in this town over five years old that hain't learned to swim vet."

Jones had never been on an ocean voyage before and on his disembarking from a giant liner an acquaintance inquired: "Well, old man, what do you think of this great vessel?"

"Marvellous," the traveller replied. 'Believe me, I'd never have known I was on the ocean at all if I hadn't been seasick most of the time."

The clerk at the office for registry of births, marriages and deaths was new to his job. He was also slightly deaf.

"I want a certificate—" began the caller.

"What name?" asked the clerk.

"New—Thomas New."

"Pardon me. I didn't quite catch it."

"I'm New. New to you! New to everybody! New to the world!"

"What you want is a birth certcate," said the clerk.

"Yes, Sylvia, the night you were born a raging gale was blowing."

"Oh, Granny, you never told me before that I was a windfall."

Mrs. Smith's maid was "a treasure," and her praises especially her trustworthiness, were being sung to envious friends over tea, when the maid herself entered the room.

"Oh, Mary," said Mrs. Smith, "you might run upstairs and fetch that letter I left on my dressing-table."

"Which one, ma'am?" inquired Mary. "The one about the church concert or the one about your sister's weddin'?"

A business in which two Jews were interested was doing badly One of them, the enterprising hustler, had an idea. He said to his partner, the unimaginative one: "You take a veek's holliday, and ven you come back, perhaps things vill be better."

The other agreed. When he had been away only a few days, he received a wire urging him to return at once.

He jumped into his car and set off Lodon-wards at a furious pace

As he was passing through a village, a policeman hailed him and opened his notebook.

"Here, mister," he began, "what's all the hurry? Anyone would think you were going to a fire."

"Vell," responded the motorist, "maybe I am."

A business man went to his club every afternoon and ordered a glass of whisky, which he drank with closed eyes. This eccentricity had been commented upon by many of the members from time to time. At last one of them thought he might get an explanation of this oft-repeated peculiarity.

Approaching the business man, he said: "You come here every afternoon at the same hour and order a glass of whisky. There's nothing extraordinary in that, but do tell us why you close your eyes when you drink it."

"Well," was the reply, "it's like this: when I see a glass of whisky it makes my mouth water, and I don't care to dilute it."

Magistrate: "Why did you not deliver the ring you found to the police?"

Prisoner: "Because, your Worship, inside was written "Thine for ever."

A Scot arrived in London without having arranged accommodation for the night, and was put up by a friendly Englishman he met at the station.

Next morning, after breakfast, the host said: "I hope your bed was comfortable. Did you sleep well?"

"Ay like a top," said that Scot.

"Did you enjoy your supper last night?"

"It was grand."

"Was your breakfast to your liking?"

"Yes, it was a fine breakfast."

"Well—er—how about ten shillings?"

"Mon," beamed the delighted Scot, "it would be a godsend."

"So you have a baby brother. What's his name?"

"We don't know. We can't understand a word he says."

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Mysterious Dice: The message reads: Here's a rare treat, Esther, Taste these tarts. See Theresa at the East State Street theatre. She has three seats there.

Transdeletion: The base word for all nine groups is PILASTER. The other 63 words are: Group One—8. Pilaster. 7. Plaster. 6. Staple. 5. Slate. 4. Seat. 3. Sea. 2. As. 1. S. Group Two—8. Pilaster. 7. Stapler. 6. Pastel. 5. Leaps. 4. Peas. 3. Ape. 2. Ap. 1. P. Group Three—8. Pilaster. 7. Pirates. 6. Satire. 5. Stare. 4. Tear. 3. Rat. 2. At 1. A Group Four—8. Pilaster. 7. Realist. 6. Serial. 5. Arise. 4. Sire. 3. Ire. 2. Re. 1. R. Group Five—8. Pilaster. 7. Parties. 6. Stripe. 5. Spire. 4. Ripe. 3. Pie. 2. I. E. 1. E. Group Six—8. Pilaster. 7. Psalter. 6. Pleats. 5. Stale. 4. Salt. 3. Sat. 2. St. 1. T. Group Seven—8. Pilaster. 7. Retails. 6. Liters. 5. Tiers. 4. Site. 3. Tie. 2. It. 1. I. Group Eight—8. Pilaster. 7. Reeplit. 6. Sprite. 5. Strip. 4. Trip. 3. Rip. 2. R. I. 1. R. Group Nine—8. Pilaster. 7. Palters. 6. Repast. 5. Spear. 4. Reap. 3. Ear. 2. A. E. 1. E. The nine letters that fall in the spaces of the hub spell SPARE TIRE.

Charade: The missing words in the order of their use are: Dent, If, Rice, Dentifrice.

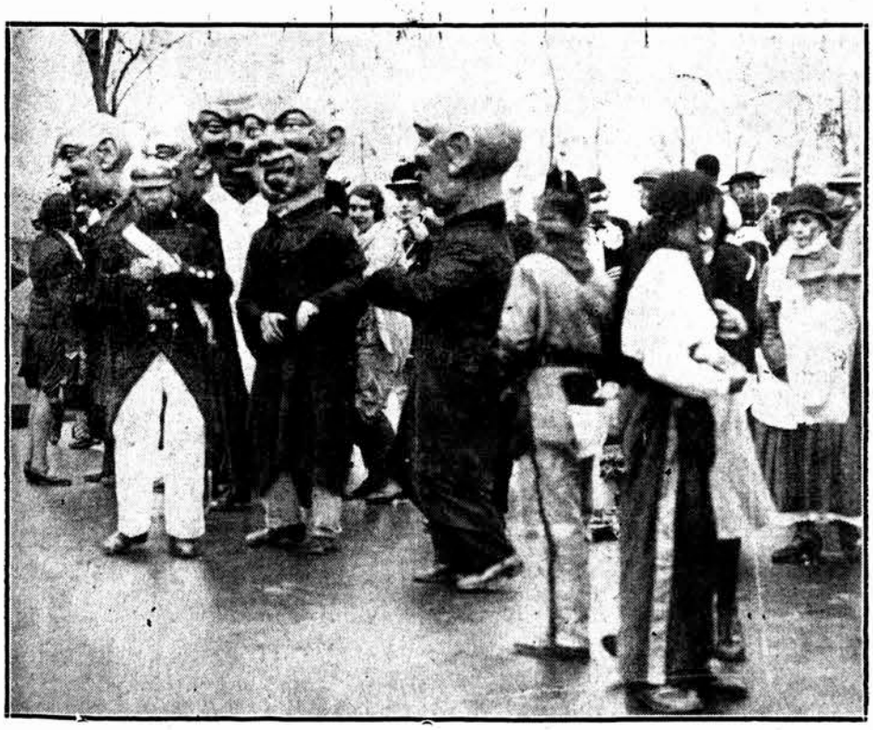
Conundrums: 1. The groaning of a heavily laden table. 2. Both go down very fast. 3. A clock.

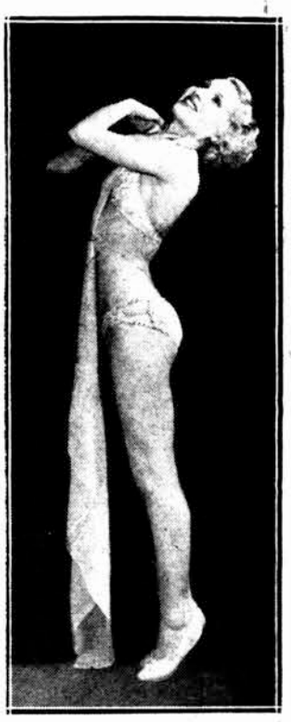
Hidden Flowers: 1. Zinnia. 2. Clematis. 3. Gardenia.

Fun with Figures: The number that fulfills all the conditions of the puzzle is 495.

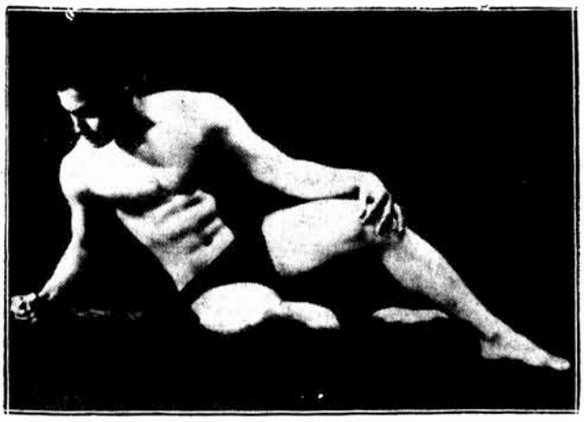
Grandfather's Bicycle: The distance from Blinkville to Blankville is 18 miles.

MASKED REVELRY





(Left) Carnival-time among Rhinelanders. (Right) Rosemary Andree, "Vest Pocket Venus" of England, will vie with Mardee Hoff and Collette Nicks, in three-cornered beauty war, this month in New York. The winner will be acclaimed as possessor of "most perfect figure in the world."



Only 18 years of age, Mr. R. S. Balsekar of National Athletic League has won considerable fame as physical culturist and poseur. He secured 1st prize in "Superman" International Posing Competition in October, 1935.

Spanish Socialists, communists and leftists celebrated election victory of February 16th by holding wild demonstrations and riots throughout Spain. Here a mob of exultant rioters raise their fists as they cheer the new Cortes.

Convicts of America's biggest prison, Sing Sing, indulge in skating—under a watchful eye, of course.

Grotesque ice-formations during winter give this lake-front of Chicago a look like fairyland.

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